THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

J. A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Proprietor

To whom all letters on business must be addressed

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,.....$3 00
Do. Six months, " 2 00
Daily Paper, one year, in advance,.....$10 00
" six months, " 5 00
" three months, in advance,..... 3 00
" one month, " 1 00

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 27. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1871. NO. 9

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS.

Astonishing cures by Prof. Kline, at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 931 Arch, street, Philadelphia, Pa. At Branch Offices by Dr. Dalton, 238 W. Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, by Dr. Greene, Charlotte, N. C., by Dr. Healy, Stubblefield House, Atlanta, Ga.

WONDERFUL CANCER ANTIDOTES,

No Knife. No Caustic Medicines. No Blood. Little Pain.

For particulars call on or address either of the above.

jan 27 51—3mch

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

EVERY ONE HIS OWN DOCTOR.

A private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents. Address DR. WM. YOUNG, phia.

oct 21 37-6mch

SAMUEL Y. GREER,

(Successor to Dialogue & Greer,)

Fire Hose Manufacturer,

520 NORTH ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Established in 1821.

Steam Fire Engine, Forcing and Suction Hose, Leather and Rubber Buckets, Pipe, Nozzle, Screw, and Patent Coupling of all kinds.

feb 24 w6mch

ROBERT C. JOHNSON,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

OFFICE AT JOHN C. HEYER'S STORE, would inform his friends and old customers that he has qualified as Inspector, and solicits their patronage.

jan 13 w—tf

DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE OF THE

"Lodi Manufacturing Co."

For sale in lots to suit customers. This article is sold for HALF THE PRICE of other fertilizers, and is cheaper for Cotton, Corn, Tobacco and Vegetables, than any other in the market. It is made entirely from the night soil, offal, &c., of New York City.

Price, delivered on board in New York City, Twenty-five Dollars per Ton.

Read the following Testimonials:

JACOB JOYNER, Esq., of Greenville, N. C., under date of October 25th, 1870, says: "The Poudrette I purchased of you last spring, I used on *Corn*, and from results, I am satisfied it is the cheapest and best fertilizer we can use in this section."

DAVID W. GASKILL, of Washington, N C., under date of Nov. 4th, 1870, says: "I used your Double Refined Poudrette on Cotton in the same way (in the drill,) side by side with Peruvian Guano, the Poudrette in one row and the Guano in the next, and I pronounce it superior to the Guano. In the spring the rows where I used the Guano looked the best, but in June and July, the Poudrette showed itself, and my neighbors who have seen it pronounce it equal to Guano, and I think they will unite with me in using it another year."

JAMES R. WILDER, of Franklinton, N C., says, in letter dated Sept. 23d, 1870: "I used the Double Refined Poudrette on Cotton, and it will, without a doubt, make more than a $56-guano, which has a great reputation as a Cotton Manure. The Nitro-Phosphate I used on Cotton, Sweet Potatoes and garden truck, all of which did exceedingly well."

J. J. ROLLINS, of Pactolus, N. C., under date of October 29th, 1870, says: "I believe the *Double Refined Poudrette* and Bone Dust are all they are recommended to be. I used the Poudrette on *Corn*, and although the season has been very unfavorable for all kinds of fertilizers on my sandy soil, I was perfectly satisfied, and believe it the cheapest fertilizer we can use."

J. A. J. ASKEW, of Colerain, N. C., in a letter dated September 16th, 1870, says: "I let several planters have some of the 'Double Refined Poudrette.' One says he wants 5 tons next season to put under Corn. I used 4 tons on *Corn*, and although the season was unfavorable, it astonished every one who saw it. I think it the best fertilizer for Corn I ever saw."

A Pamphlet giving full directions, &c., sent on application to

JAMES T. FOSTER,
Box 3139, New York P. O.
Office 66 Cortlandt Street, New York.

For sale by

SPRUNT & HINSON,
Wilmington, N. C.

jan13 49-w13t-oh

GEN. LEE. Now ready—the great standard work of the day. The Life and Times of GEN. R. E. LEE, with a full record of the campaigns and heroic deeds of his COMPANIONS IN ARMS: by a distinguished Southern Journalist. The Life of Gen. Lee is here given full of facts of interest never before published. 850 pages and 33 life-like Steel Engravings. Price $3 75. $1 50 per month made by Disabled Soldiers and active men and women selling this work.

E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers,
mar 3-4twch No. 654 Broadway, N. Y.

A MODEL NEWSPAPER.

The Carolina Messenger,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

AT GOLDSBORO, N. C.

IMPROVED AND ENLARGED!

A NEWSPAPER OF THE PRESENT TIMES,

INTENDED FOR THE PEOPLE NOW ON EARTH,

including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, and all manner of honest folks, and the wives, sons and daughters of all such.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR!

SIX COPIES ONE YEAR FOR $10.

☞ Every new subscriber receives, as A GIFT, a handsome POCKET MAP of NORTH CAROLINA, containing also a Calendar, and the time of holding Superior Courts in every County throughout the State.

No North Carolinian should be Without this Map.

THE MESSENGER is pre-eminently a readable FAMILY PAPER, (now in its 7th volume,) and, as a VEHICLE OF NEWS, has always held the first rank among Southern journals. Its news on every topic of interest—political, literary, social, domestic and foreign—is always fresh, abundant, various and accurate, comprising the whole circle of current intelligence, always rendered with such promptitude and spirit, that the paper has a large and increasing circulation.

AS AN ORGAN OF OPINION.

THE MESSENGER is fearless, trenchant, indomitable, ardent in its advocacy of sound Democratic principles, unsparing in its denunciation of political abuses and corruption; and not confining its discussion to mere politics, it takes a wide range, touches upon a great variety of subjects, and aims to be a safe guide of public opinion on all topics which engage public attention. It gives conspicuous prominence to State news and market reports.

CANVASSERS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.

SEND YOUR MONEY

in Post Office orders, wherever convenient, if not, then register the letters containing money.

Address JULIUS A. BONITZ,
Editor and Prop'r
Goldsboro', N. C.

mar 3 dlt—wly

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HILLSBORO' STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

A. A. HARBIN.....PROPRIETOR.

jan 14 Star copy 92-1td&6mwch

WILMINGTON MILLS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

NORTHROP & CUMMING, Proprietors.

☞ Cargoes of YELLOW PINE LUMBER furnished for any market at short notice.

☞ All kinds of PLANED LUMBER always on hand. Also, LATHS, BRICK, &c., &c.

dec 16 45-6m

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau St, New York City.

jan 13 49-w6mch

NATURALIZATION NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF NATURAL-BORN subjects of Her Britannic Majesty is called to the 4th and 6th clauses of the "Naturalization Act, 1870," viz:

4. Any person who by reason of his having been born within the dominions of Her Majesty is a natural-born subject, but who also at the time of his birth became under the law of any foreign State a subject of such State, and is still such subject, may, if of full age and not under any disability, make a declaration of alienage in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaration of alienage, such person shall cease to be a British subject. Any person who is born out of Her Majesty's dominions of a father being a British subject may, if of full age, and not under any disability, make a declaration of alienage in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaration, shall cease to be a British subject.

EXPATRIATION.

6 Any British subject who has at any time before, or may at any time after, the passing of this act, when in any foreign State, and not under any disability, voluntarily become naturalized in such State, shall, from and after the time of his so having become naturalized in such foreign State, be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject, and be regarded as an alien:

Provided, (1.) That where any British subject has, before the passing of this act, voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign State and yet is desirous of remaining a British subject, he may, at any time within two years after the passing of this act, make a declaration that he is desirous of remaining a British subject, and upon such declaration, hereinafter referred to as a declaration of British nationality, being made, and upon his taking the oath of allegiance, the declarant shall be deemed to be, and to have been continually, a British subject; with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign State in which he has been naturalized, be deemed to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject of that state in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect.

(2.) A declaration of British nationality may be made, and the oath of allegiance be taken, as follows, that is to say: If the declarant be in the United Kingdom, in the presence of a justice of the peace: if elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any judge of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law in the place in which the declarant is to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose: if out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of Her Majesty.

ALSO, to the following extract from the "Convention between Her Majesty and the United States of America relative to Naturalization." (Ratifications exchanged at London, August 10, 1870.)

ARTICLE II. * British subjects * * who have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United States, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their British nationality, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the 12th day of May, 1870.

Further information may be had on application to

ALEX. SPRUNT,
British Vice Consul at
3-eow-7wch Wilmington, N. C.

Coffee at $5 Per Sack.

100 SACKS GOOD RIO COFFEE, CONTAINING 25 pounds each, at FIVE DOLLARS PER SACK, delivered at either of the Railroad Depots for five dollars by

E. A. KEITH.

mar 17 w-1m

NOTICE.

THE RENTING OF THE HOUSES, STORES, Mill, Land and Boxes of the estate of John Jones, deceased, will be made at Lillington, on Saturday the 1st day of April next.

Terms made known on the day.

JOHN A. JONES,
Administrator.

march 12 141-1tdwtsch

The Black Militia—Brutal Attack Upon Two White Men—Bayonets and Brickbats—A Narrow Escape.

A brutal attack, wholly without provocation, was made upon Driver Davis and Conductor Toomer, of King street car No. 1, at about eight o'clock last night. The offenders were a company of negro militia, armed to the teeth with approved rifles and fixed bayonets.

It appears that car No. 1 was going up King street, when it overtook the company of negro militiamen, who were marching on the track. The car haulted three times to allow the black guard to get out of the way, and the car being then behind time the conductor rang the bell for the driver to go ahead. Instantly the militiamen, cursing like demons, surrounded the car, brandishing their weapons over the head of the driver. One squad seized the horse and dragged it to the side of the car. The driver stood to his post, and was then struck over the head with a clubbed rifle. This blow cut the hand badly and disabled the driver. The conductor ran to his assistance and helped him into the car.—Now the militiamen turned upon the conductor, and struck him heavily upon the shoulder.

Those of the militia who could not reach the car with their bayonets then opened an active fire with brickbats. With these missiles some of the car windows were smashed to pieces. The militia were now thoroughly aroused, but were toned down by an officer of the police. His arrival saved the conductor and driver from worse violence and the car from destruction. As soon as the road was clear the conductor and driver went on to the upper guard-house, where they lodged the complaint. We are not advised, however, of the names of the rioters, or of the company to which they belong.

This incident shows what the whites have to expect, when the armed militiamen, at fifty to one, attack unarmed citizens. These negroes are not fit to be trusted with deadly weapons; but the devil must be fought with fire, and if the blacks are not disarmed, the whites must arm at once. That is the long and short of it.—*Charleston News, 28th.*

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1871.

Bill for the Penitentiary was taken up and passed second and third readings.

Bill providing for appeal from the Superior to the Supreme Court in certain cases. The Judiciary committee having reported adversely to the bill, failed to pass on its second reading.

Bill to provide a system of public instruction in the State. Provides that the Superintendent shall apportion the school fund, to the respective counties, according to the number of children in the several counties.

Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, moved that the Senate do not concur in the House amendments. Committee of Conference asked.

On motion of Mr. Graham, of Alamance, the rules were suspended and bill to punish persons for obtaining money, goods, &c., under false pretensions passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, the bill in regard to bringing suits against railroad companies was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to prevent forging or counterfeiting seals, stamps, &c., of manufacturers and mechanics, on conviction of which, party to be imprisoned or fined, or both, passed its several readings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1871.

On motion of Mr. Dunham, the resolution raising a Committee to examine into the charges against John Pool member of the U. S. Senate, from this State, was taken up.

The yeas and nays were called and, the resolution passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 69, nays 30.

The bill to consolidate that portion of the N. C. R. R. between Raleigh and Goldsboro' with the Atlantic and N. C. R. R., being the special order for this hour, its consideration was gone into. After the adoption of various amendments the previous question was ordered and the bill passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 52, nays 43.

The bill to repeal the act amending the charter of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company was taken up and passed its second reading and was made special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Loftin, the bill in relation to road steamers was taken up and passed its third reading.

On motion of Ellison, col., the bill to amend the act to incorporate the Planters Railroad Company was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Currie, the bill to allow the Commissioners of Cumberland county to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 58, nays 15.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1871.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Mr. McClammy, a bill for the protection of fair grounds, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Dargan, a bill authorizing the commissioners of Anson county to levy a special tax, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Allen, the bill incorporating the Kinston and Kenansville railroad was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, the bill to enable the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad Company to complete its road to Salem, N. C. (Enables it to consolidate with any company or corporation to secure its completion.) Passed its several readings. Ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, the bill to call a Convention of the people was made special order for to-morrow at 12:30.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 30, 1871.

Bill regulating contempt of court was taken up and passed third reading.

Bill to incorporate the Haywood and Cane Creek Railroad Company, put on its third reading.

Mr. Troy offered an amendment striking out all of that portion which amends the Chatham Railroad Company requiring it to go to the Gulf, which was adopted, but afterwards rescinded.

Also, by same, another amendment that the Chatham Road should make no discrimination in freight charges between the Haywood and Cane Creek Road, and the Western Railroad, which was adopted, when the bill passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the bill amending section 199, chapter 4, of the Code of Civil Procedure, concerning attachments, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Message from the House announcing the passage of the Pool investigating resolutions, with names of House members of the committee.

The President appointed Messrs. Lehman, Latham and Jones, as Senate branch of same committee.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, the bill chartering the Mount Airy Railroad Company was taken up and passed.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, from the finance committee, reported a bill to raise revenue, which was discussed, and passed second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1871.

By Mr. French: A bill to authorize the Bladen Land Company to issue bonds; placed on calendar.

By Mr. Ashe: A bill to incorporate the Waccamaw Church, Columbus county; placed on calendar.

By Mr. Marler: A bill in regard to bills of costs due on the old County and Superior Courts' docket; referred.

Mr. Luckey offered the following resolution, which was placed on the Calendar:

Whereas, During the late war, the State of North Carolina did keep a record, known as the "Roll of Honor," upon which were recorded the names of such of her sons who especially distinguished themselves in battle with the view that their names should be preserved and held in sacred remembrance by all who honor the heroism and valor of her sons, and, whereas, upon enquiry, said "Roll of Honor" is not to be found either in the State Library or in the Adjutant-General's office, therefore

Resolved, That the Library Committee of this House be required to make inquiry and report to this House as speedily as practicable where said "Roll of Honor" is or in whose hands it may be, and if found that it be restored to the State Library.

The bill to repeal the act to amend the the charter of the Western N. C. railroad, being the special order for this hour, it was taken up and considered, and passed third reading.

Mr. Ashe moved to withdraw the bill in regard to a Board of Internal Improvements from the committee on Internal Improvements and bringing it at once before the House.

Mr. A. in making the motion said that he, in supporting the bill, was actuated by a high sense of duty to the best interests of the State and the Conservative party, and if the bill was allowed to remain in the hands of the committee, it would be tantamount to its defeat.

Mr. Welch opposed the motion. He thought that the interest of the people demanded that the committee should scrutinize the bill before it came before the House.

The motion to withdraw was put to a vote and lost.

The resolution in favor of the Sheriff of New Hanover county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill to submit the question of "Convention" or "No Convention" to the people and to provide for the election of delegates, was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of ayes 59, nays 36.

SENATE.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THURSDAY, March 30, 1871.

On motion of Mr. Dargan, the bill to extend the time for registering deeds, grants, powers of Attorney, &c., (for two years after passage of this act) was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill establishing the new county of Pamlico, was made special order for Saturday afternoon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THURSDAY, March 30, 1871.

The bill to regulate the issuing of executions upon judgments for the collection of money, was taken up and passed its several readings.

By Mr. French: A bill to amend section 28, chap. 222, laws of 1868-'70, placed on calendar.

The bill to incorporate the Waccamaw Baptist Church, Columbus county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill to enable the Northwestern N. C. R. R. Company to complete their road to Salem, was taken up and passed its several readings.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 31, 1871.

An act regulating an act in regard to Townships; repeals that portion authorizing Township Trustees to levy a special tax for house building purposes, &c., read and passed.

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

The Chair announced the arrival of the hour for the sitting of the Court of Impeachment.

The Board of Managers appeared and seated.

Mr. Phillips said: As it is believed that action has been taken in this case by Judge Jones, which may relieve the Court of its further investigation, the Managers beg leave to suggest an adjournment until to-morrow. We understand that a communication from Judge Jones to the Governor is upon the way. Nothing definite is known as yet, but we are informed that if a resignation is tendered to the Governor, he will, under the circumstances, feel it to be his duty to immediately lay the matter before the General Assembly for consideration.

Senate again called to order.

Revenue bill was taken up and put on its third reading, and passed; yeas 19, nays 16.

On motion of Mr. Allen, the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Onslow county to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its second reading.

On the question of concurring in the House amendments to the Convention bill, (to strike out "two-thirds of all the members concurring.") Mr. Merrimon moved to concur in the amendments, which were adopted by the following vote: ayes 30, nays 11.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 31, 1871.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to amend section 29, chapter 222, laws of 1869-'70 being the special order for the hour, it was taken up.

Mr. French offered a substitute for the original, which was adopted, and the bill then passed its reading.

The bill to amend the act chartering the McLean Hook and Ladder Company of Fayetteville, was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill to allow the Commissioners of Harnett county to appoint a Processioner was taken up and passed its several readings.

The resolution in regard to the centennial anniversary of American Independence was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill to incorporate the Carthage and Randolph R. R. Co., was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 64, nays 3.

The bill to require Justices of the Peace to file proceedings in the Superior court when defendant pleads no assets, was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill for the protection of Fair Grounds was taken up and passed its several readings.

HOUSE OF REPESENTATIVES.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A bill concerning Superior Court clerks, appointing deputies, passed its several readings.

A bill to advance the agricultural interest of the State, failed to pass its second reading.

A bill to incorporate the Asheville and Virginia Railroad Company, passed its several readings.

A bill amending the act incorporating the Bladen Land Company, passed its several readings.

A message was received from the Governor, informing the House of the resignation of Judge E. W. Jones, and stating that the resignation could not be accepted until the articles of impeachment against him were disposed of.

Mr. Sparrow introduced a resolution instructing the Managers to withdraw the articles of impeachment.

Under a suspension of the rules the resolution was adopted.

Capt. William Biggs has bought the interest of his partner, Mr. J. G. Charles, in the Tarboro' *Southerner*, and will hereafter conduct both departments of that excellent weekly, as he has in the past conducted the editorial department, alone. We wish him a long life and continued prosperity.

STATE NEWS.

Newbern is suffering from the depredations of house breakers.

A revival of religion is in progress at the Methodist church in Fayetteville.

Halifax county has a prospect of more Northern settlers.

The Roanoke river is very high and still rising.

The Newbern *Journal of Commerce* learns that the schooner reported a few days ago, as ashore at Bogue Inlet, is not on the beach, but is lying in the Inlet, leaking very badly.

We learn from the Newbern *Journal of Commerce* that Mr. Ferebee, the gentleman who was so severely injured on Wednesday night, by falling from the stoop of a store, has since died.

SERGEANT BATES.—We have received a letter from Sergeant Bates who carried the United States flag through the South just after the surrender. He says that at Greensboro' $10,000 was offered him to quit the march in the interest of the Republican party. This offer he says came through our fugitive Governor, W. W. Holden.

We will publish the letter when we are not so crowded with other matter. The offer of $10,000 is the striking feature of the letter, and very much after the manner of Holden.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

GOV. REED HEAD OF THE UNION LEAGUE.—At a meeting of the Union League in Jacksonville a few days ago, Gen. Littlefield, elected President last year, gave way, and Gov. Reed was chosen in his place, Littlefield, it is said, using his influence to secure that result. Reed now has the machinery in his hands, backed with the patronage of the Executive office, to secure for himself a re-nomination for Governor in 1872. There are many Republicans who believe that these two worthies (Littlefield and Reed), have struck hands politically, as they long ago did financially. Reed wants to be Governor. That office has been a profitable one to him hitherto, and he is loth to surrender it. Littlefield has more axes to grind, and besides wants to be Senator; so the partnership just suits and the men suit the partnership—a union between "Blyfill and Black George, the Blackleg and the Puritan."—*Tallahassee Floridian.*

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.—A bill for the better government of the Asylum for the Insane passed its several readings in the House on Tuesday. The following is the new Board of Supervisors provided for in the bill: Dr. Charles E. Johnson, Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Hon. Thos. Bragg, Hon. A. S. Merrimon, Chas. Dewey, Esq., Kemp P. Battle, Esq., P. F. Pescud, Esq., and John D. Primrose, Esq., all of Raleigh; Dr. C. Tate Murphy, of Sampson; James McCormick, Esq., of Harnett; Rev. B. Craven, of Randolph; Dr. Pride Jones, of Orange; Dr. J. J. Summerell, of Rowan, C. Dowd, Esq., of Mecklenburg; and J. J. Davis, Esq., of Franklin.—*Sentinel.*

The *Biblical Recorder* learns that there is a new sect of Baptists, an off shoot from the Kehukee Association, calling themselves Predestinarian Baptists, who reject colored members. They number twelve members, divided into three churches: Stony Creek, in Wayne, Little Sisters, in Johnston, and Taylor's Hill, in Edgecombe. They have three ministers, E. Holland, S. H. Tarlor and S. Pate.

The Elk Mountain Cheese Company have leased their entire property, (1,700 acres) except the mills, to Mr. W. S. Cornell, who last year leased a portion of "The Mountain," and had charge of the cheese-making. He will commence cheese-making about the 1st of April, fully a month earlier than last year. After supplying the home demand, the surplus cheese will be shipped to Glasgow, Scotland.—*Asheville Citizen.*

We are especially pleased to announce to our people that the Hon. A. M. Waddell has awarded to Anson the distinguished honor of appointing to a cadetship at Annapolis, Mr. James T. Smith, of this town. We, with others, recommended Mr. Smith from a knowledge that there was "something in the boy," which thorough cultivation would develop. We rejoice in his appointment, and hope, in his whole future career, he will attempt to reflect honor and credit on his native county.—Wadesboro' *Argus.*

The Western Railroad is not yet safe we learn from the bad management of the recent Radical rule. The $450,000 or $460,000 mentioned by us before as being deposited by Mr. Lutterloh in New York, it is thought may be in the hands of Swepson, Littlefield and other plunderers and adventurers. It is claimed that $20,000 was advanced to Mr. Lutterloh on these mortgage bonds of the company, and Mr. Lutterloh's order perhaps cannot recall the bonds, even should he return the $20,000. He should never have sold or conveyed them off, and he had better never been in the affair.

The company has repudiated these bonds, and can no doubt make good its action in so doing, but of course it would be better to recover the bonds and destroy them. If the bonds were fraudulent from the first, then the company can in no way be responsible for the $20,000 advanced for them. But all such unsettled and concealed claims serve to impair credit and delay the road.—Fayetteville *Eagle.*

Mark Twain on Juvenile Pugilists.

We find in the Buffalo Express of the 28th instant the following paternal objurgations by Mark Twain:

"Yes, I've had a good many fights in my time," said old John Parky, tenderly manipulating his dismantled nose, "and it's kind of queer, too, for when I was a boy, the old man was always telling me better He was a good man and hated fighting. When I would come home with my nose bleeding or with my face scratched up, he used to call me out in the woodshed, and in a sorrowful and discouraged way say, 'So, Johnny, youv'e had another fight, hey? How many times have I got to tell ye how disgraceful and wicked it is for boys to fight? It was only yesterday that I talked to you an hour about the sin of fighting, and here you've been at it again. Who was it with this time? With Tommy Kelly, hey? Don't you know any better than to fight a boy that weighs twenty pounds more than you do besides, being two years older? Ain't ye got a spark of sense about ye? I can see plainly that you are determined to break your poor father's heart by your reckless conduct. What ails your finger? Tommy bit it! Drat the little fool! Didn't ye know enough to keep yer finger out of his mouth? Was trying to jerk his cheek off, hey? Won't ye never learn to quit foolin' 'round a boy's mouth with yer fingers? You're bound to disgrace us all by sech wretched behavior! You're determined never to be nobody! Did you ever hear of Isaac Watts—that wrote "Let dogs delight to bark and bite"—sticking his fingers in a boy's mouth to get 'em bit, like a fool? I'm clean discouraged with ye? Why didn't ye go for his nose, the way Jonathan Edwards, and George Washington, and Dan'l Webster used to when they was boys? Couldn't, 'cause he had ye down! That's a purty story to tell me! It does beat all that you can't learn how Socrates and William Penn used to gonge when they was under, after the hours and hours I've spent in telling you about those great men! It seems to me sometimes as if I should have to give you up in despair. It's an awful trial to me to have a boy that don't pay any attention to good example nor to what I say. What! you pulled out three or four handfuls of his hair! Hm! Did he squirm any? Now if you'd a give him one or two in the eye—but as I've told ye, many a time, fighting is poor business. Won't you—for your father's sake—won't you promise to try and remember that! Hm! Johnny, how did it—ahem—which licked?'

"You licked him? Sho! Really? Well, now, I hadn't any idea you could lick that Tommy Kelley! I don't believe John Bunyan, at ten years old, could have done it. Johnny, my boy, you can't think how I hate to have you fighting every day or two. I wouldn't have had him lick you for five, no, not for ten dollars. Now, sonny, go right in and wash up, and tell yer mother to put a rag on yer finger. And, Johnny, don't let me hear of your fighting again!

"I never see anybody so down on fighting as the old man was, but somehow he could never break me from it."

EXPORT TABLE.

STATEMENT of the principal articles of Produce exported from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for three month ending 31st March, 1871, as compiled from the reports of the Daily Journal, and compared with those for same time in 1870.

| ARTICLES. | | |

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1871.

Hon. A. M. Waddell.

We commend the speech of our Congressman, Hon. A. M. WADDELL, to the attention of our readers. It is an able, bold and truthful vindication of his State from the slanders of Northern partisans and native falsifiers. The fervor with which he defends his State, and the zeal with which he eulogizes the former Confederate soldiers, will receive the thanks of our people. There is a manliness and candor about the speech which will commend it to all.

We are glad to learn from our correspondent and from the *Patriot* that Colonel WADDELL made a most favorable impression upon the House in his maiden speech in Congress.

New Hanover Superior Courts.

We publish below "An Act to change the time of holding the Superior Courts of New Hanover County." It will be seen that there are to be four terms of the Superior Court for this county. On the second Monday of February and August, and the fourteenth Mondays thereafter, the term to continue two weeks if necessary. The April term of the Court will not be held, but all proceedings returnable to that term are made returnable to the June term, as fixed by this Act.

We regret that by some oversight the time fixed for the Spring and Fall terms conflicts, the first with the Supreme and Circuit Courts at Raleigh, and the last with the Circuit Court. A telegram was sent to Captain ASHE yesterday to obviate these conflicts. We learn by private telegram that there would not be a quorum present to-day.

WE have to apologize for two errors occurring in the letter of our Raleigh Correspondent in regard to members of the Executive Committee for the Third Congressional District. The name of Col. A. A. McKoy was omitted, and that of Mr. H. C. Wall misprinted. The names of the entire Committee as given by our Correspondent are, Maj. J. A. Engelhard, of New Hanover, Hon. T. C. Fuller, of Cumberland, Col. A. A. McKoy, of Sampson, Capt. H. C. Wall, of Richmond, Capt. W. S. Norment, of Robeson, J. G. McIver, of Moore, and Capt. J. W. Ellis, of Columbus.

We suppose in a short time the Conservative Executive Committee for the entire State will be announced, and preparations will at once be begun for a thorough canvass for Convention. It is well that our friends in the various counties should avail themselves of the Spring Courts to hold county meetings for organization at least. The best and strongest men should be nominated, as great interests will come before the Convention should the people decide to call one.

Taxes.

Through the kindness of Captain S. A. ASHE, by whom the bill was introduced, we are able to lay before our readers, this morning, the full text of the Revenue Act. We will not call special attention to its features, for every man has a direct interest therein, and each will advise himself of its provisions.

The poll tax is decreased from $1 10 to 90 cts. The tax on real and personal property for all purposes is 42:10 cents on every one hundred dollars worth. A portion of this is to provide for an existing deficiency.

An important change is that no county is permitted to levy any greater tax than is levied by the State, upon the privileges for carrying on business. In many of the counties it has been double.

Another change, which we think is founded in justice, is that no retail merchant is required to pay a tax on purchases made from any wholesale merchant residing in the State. Our revenue laws have always been very illiberal to our mercantile interests, and we hail with pleasure a change which we must think will be attended with great benefit. It will be seen that liquors purchased out of the State are taxed 25 cents per gallon more than those made in the State.

There are other changes in this act to which we cannot now refer. They are all, we think, characterized by a spirit of justice and liberality, so far as the pressing necessities of the State permit.

SAN DOMINGO.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to submit herewith to the two Houses of Congress the report of the Commissioners, appointed in pursuance of a joint resolution approved January 12th, 1871. It will be observed that this report more than sustains all that I have heretofore said in regard to the productiveness and healthfulness of the republic of San Domingo, of the unanimity of the people for annexation to the United States, and of their peaceable character. It is due to the public, as it certainly is to myself, that I should here give all the circumstances which first led to the negotiation of a treaty for the annexation of the republic of San Domingo to the United States. When I accepted the arduous and responsible position which I now hold, I did not dream of instituting any steps for the acquisition of insular possessions. I believed, however, that our institutions were broad enough to extend over the entire continent as rapidly as other people's might desire to bring themselves under our protection. I believed, further, that we should not permit any independent government within the limits of North America to pass from a condition of independence to one of ownership or protection under an European power. Soon after my inauguration as President I was waited upon by an agent of President Baez with a proposition to annex the republic of San Domingo to the United States. This gentleman represented the capacity of the Island, the desire of the people, and their character and habits, about as they have been described by the Commissioners, whose report accompanies this message.

He stated further that being weak in number and poor in purse, they were not capable of developing their great resources; that the people had no incentive to industry on account of lack of protection for their accumulation, and that if not accepted by the United States with institutions which they loved above those of any other nation, they would be compelled to seek protection elsewhere.

To these statements I made no reply, and gave no indication of what I thought of the proposition. In the course of time I was waited upon by a second gentleman from San Domingo, who made the same representations and who was received in like manner. In view of the facts which had been laid before me, and with an earnest desire to maintain the Monroe doctrine, I believed that I would be derelict in my duty if I did not take measures to ascertain the exact wish of the Government and the inhabitants of the republic of San Domingo in regard to annexation and communicate the information to the people of the United States. Under the attending circumstances, I felt that if I turned a deaf ear to this appeal, I might in the future be justly charged with a flagrant neglect of the public interests and an utter disregard of the welfare of a down trodden race praying for the blessings of a free and strong government, and for protection in the enjoyment of the fruits of their own industry. These opponents of annexation who have heretofore professed to be preeminently the friends of the rights of man, I believed would be my most violent assailants if I neglected so clear a duty. Accordingly, after having appointed a Commissioner to visit the Island, who declined on account of sickness, I selected a second gentleman on whose capacity, judgement and integrity, I had and have yet the most unbounded confidence. He visited San Domingo not to secure or hasten annexation, but unprejudiced and unbiased, to learn all the facts about the government, the people and the resources of that republic. He went certainly as well prepared to make an unfavorable report as a favorable one, if the facts warranted it. His report fully corroborated the views of previous Commissioners, and upon the receipt I felt that a sense of duty and a due regard for our great national interest required me to negotiate a treaty for the acquisition of the republic of San Domingo. As soon as it became fully known that such a treaty had been projected the attention of the country was occupied with allegations, calculated to prejudice the merits of the case, and with aspersions upon those whose duty had connected them with it. Amidst the public excitement thus created, the treaty failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate and was rejected, but whether the action of that body was based wholly upon the merits of the treaty or might not have been in some degree influenced by such unfounded allegation could not be known by the people, because the debates [of the Senate in secret session are not published. Under these circumstances I deemed it due to the office which I hold, and due to the character of the agents who had been charged with the investigation, that such proceedings should be had as would enable the people to know the truth. A commission was therefore constituted under authority of Congress, consisting of gentlemen selected with special reference to their high character and capacity for the laborious work entrusted to them, who were instructed to visit the spot and report upon the facts. Other eminent citizens were requested to accompany the Commission in order that the people might have the benefit of their views. Students of science and correspondents of the press, without regard to political opinions, were invited to join the expedition, and their numbers were limited only by the capacity of the vessel.

The mere rejection by the Senate of a treaty, negotiated by the President, only indicates a difference of opinion between two co-ordinate departments of the government without touching the character or wounding the pride of either. But when such rejection takes place simultaneously with charges openly made of corruption on the part of the President or of those employed by him, the case is different.

Indeed, in such a case the honor of the nation demands an investigation. This has been accomplished by the report of the Commissioners, herewith transmitted, and which fully vindicates the purity of the motives and action of those who represent the United States in the negotiation. And now my task is finished, and with it ends all personal solicitude upon the subject. My duty being done yours begins, and I gladly hand over the whole matter to the judgement of the American people and of their representatives in Congress assembled. The facts will now be spread before the country and a decision rendered by that tribunal, whose convictions so seldom err, and against whose will I have no policy to enforce. My opinion remains unchanged, indeed, it is confirmed by the report that the interests of our country and of San Domingo alike invite the annexation of that republic.

In view of the difference of opinion upon this subject I suggest that no action be taken at the present session beyond the printing and general dissemination of the report. Before the next session of Congress the people will have considered the subject and formed an intelligent opinion concerning it, to which opinion deliberately made up, it will be the duty of every Department of the Government to give heed, and no one will more cheerfully conform to it than myself.

It is not only the theory of our Constitution that the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, is the supreme law, but I have ever believed that all men are wiser than any one man, and if the people, upon a full presentation of the facts, shall decide that the annexation of the republic is not desirable every Department of the Government ought to acquiesce in that decision.

In again submitting to Congress a subject, upon which public sentiment has been divided and which has been made the occasion of acrimonious debates in Congress, as well as of unjust aspersions elsewhere, I may, I trust, be indulged in a single remark. No man can hope to perform duties so delicate and responsible as pertain to the Presidential office without sometimes incurring the hostility of those who deem their opinions and wishes treated with insufficient consideration, and he who undertakes to conduct the affairs of a great Government as a faithful public servant, if sustained by the approval of his own conscience, may rely with confidence upon the candor and intelligence of a free people, whose best interests he has striven to subserve and can bear with patience the censure of disappointed men.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, April 5th, 1871.

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

Adjournment on Thursday—The Business of the Session—Our Members and Their Attention to Business—Conservative Caucus—Party Organization—John Pool Investigating Committee—Forgetful Witnesses—Rotating Dick—"The Scoundrel Pool" Govs. Bragg, Graham and others to be "Lost"—Holden Shocked.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 2, 1871.

Dear Journal:—A few days more and our Legislative Halls will be quite deserted, and the members wending their way homeward. On yesterday, a joint Committee, consisting of two from the Senate and three from the House, was appointed to examine the bills on the calendar necessary to be acted upon, and report a day when the General Assembly should adjourn. Accordingly, therefore Maj. McClammy, the Chairman of the Committee, introduced a Resolution to adjourn on Thursday next, which was passed by the Senate at once, and will no doubt be adopted by the House to-morrow. The Senate is far in advance of the House in its business, though engaged for seven weeks in the Impeachment trial. A vast amount of business has been transacted at this session, and a large number of Bills and Resolutions passed. Nearly one thousand Bills and Resolutions have been introduced, most of them, however, being of a private character. Through the active efforts and diligence of Maj. McClammy and Capt. Ashe, all the bills promoting the interests of your section have passed their several readings, though there was such a number of them. The Bills incorporating "The Railway Co-operative Store of Wilmington N. C.," and also, "The Ocean Steamship Company," were passed yesterday. The business done in the past two days is very creditable to both branches of the Legislature, working most industriously all day.

The Convention members of the Legislature and the leading Democrats of the city, held a caucus in the Hall of the House of Representatives last night for the purpose of organizing the party and preparing for the coming campaign. The present State Central Executive committee was reappointed, and seven gentlemen from each Congressional District appointed as sub-committee. The Democrats composing that committee for the 3rd district, are: Maj. Joseph A. Engelhard, of New Hanover; Hon. Thos. C. Fuller, of Cumberland, and Messrs. H. C. Hall, of Richmond; W. S. Norment, of Robeson; J. G. McIver, of Moore, and John W. Ellis, of Columbus. Every county is urged to organize at once by the formation of County and Township committees, and work vigorously and diligently in the cause.

The committe recently appointed to investigate the conduct of John Pool in connection with Holden's war movements last summer have been in session several days, and have had examined Treasurer Jenkins, Wittie D. Jones, J. J. Young, R. L. Badger and others, who composed that famous council which concocted so vile a conspiracy. All the witnesses, except Rotating Dick, could not recollect anything at all about the matter, their memory being very convenient. Badger at first refused to testify, but being plainly informed that he must answer or be committed to jail, and that one day would be given him to decide, he then, on yesterday, stated that at the meeting referred to, this scoundrel Pool proposed to Holden that Governors Bragg and Graham and other prominent Democrats should be arrested and committed to the custody of a notorious desperado named Lindsay, and that he would *lose them*, without further trouble, and that even Holden himself was so shocked at such a hellish proposition as to at once denounce it as "infamous." And yet this monster and villain pretends to represent the honest people of North Carolina in the United States Senate.

HAL.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, April 4, 1871.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Columbus county to levy a special tax, passed.

House amendment to bill in regard to the donation of public lands in Onslow county, to the Planters Railroad, was concurred in.

Resolution defraying the expenses of the impeachment trial of Governor Holden, (pays counsel $1,000 each, clerk $250,) passed.

Bill repealing an act concerning Constables in New Hanover, passed.

Bill to incorporate the Carthage and Randolph Railroad Company, passed.

Bill to provide a cheap chattel mortgage, passed.

Bill to amend sections 8 and 29, chapter 3, concerning imprisonment, Code of Civil Procedure, passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, April 4, 1871.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the resolution in relation to the contract made by S. T. Carrow and D. P. Bibles and the State, in relation to the sale of certain lands in the eastern portion of the State, was taken up. [The resolution declares the contract still in force, and authorizes the Treasurer to receive an instalment of $5,000 now due on the contract, and provides that if the contract is fully complied with, then in two years, the proper authorities shall make a title to the property, but if in that time the contract is not complied with, then the Attorney General shall prosecute the claim.]

After quite a lengthy debate, Mr. Hill, (dem.) moved to lay the resolutions on the table. The motion to table was put to a vote and lost for the want of a quorum.

After another long discussion, Mr. Nicholson, (dem.) moved to indefinitely postpone. The yeas and nays were called and the motion prevailed by the following ballot: yeas 50, nays 31.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the resolution authorizing the payment of the Counsel, Clerk and Messenger employed by the State in the impeachment, was taken up. The resolution pays the Counsel, 3 in number, $1,500 each, the Clerk $250; Messenger $1,000.

Dudley, col. moved to amend by paying the Counsel $1,000 each.

Mr. Sparrow, the author of the resolution, accepted the amendment.

The previous question being called for and ordered, the resolution passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 41, nays 23.

The bill to incorporate a Savings Bank at Magnolia, was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill to prevent the counterfeiting of the stamps, private marks of manufacturers, mechanics, &c., was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill to create the office of Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction was taken up, (appoints J. W. Leary, col., of Fayetteville, to the office, with a salary of $1,000 per year.)

Mr. Ashe moved to lay the bill on the table; carried.

The bill amending the act concerning the government of counties was taken up and, on motion of Mr. Hargrove, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill to provide a cheap chattel mortgage was taken up and passed its several readings.

For the Journal.

An Act to Change the Time of Holding the Superior Courts of New Hanover County.

Sec. 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That there shall be four sessions of the Superior Courts for the County of New Hanover in each year, to be held for two weeks, unless the business be sooner disposed of, and that the time for holding the said Courts shall be as follows, viz.: On the second Monday in February, the fourteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in February, the second Monday in August, and the fourteenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August; provided, however, that there shall be no Court held for the County of New Hanover on the second Monday in February, A. D. 1871.

Sec. 2. That all precepts, recognizances, and other legal proceedings, in civil and criminal cases, which have been already issued and had, or which may hereafter be issued and had, returnable to the next term of said Court, shall be deemed and held returnable to the next term of said Court, as now fixed by this Act. And all persons who have been recognized or bound or summoned to appear at the next term of Superior Court of said County are hereby required to appear at the time prescribed in this Act.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of State shall forthwith furnish the Sheriff and the Clerk of the Superior Court of the County of New Hanover each with a duly certified copy of this Act.

Sec. 4. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. That the Judge holding said additional term, herein provided for, and the solicitor attending the same, shall be allowed the same additional compensation for their services, to be paid in like manner as they would be if the said terms were special terms.

Sec. 6. This Act shall take effect from its ratification.

[REPORTED FOR THE JOURNAL.]

AN ACT TO RAISE REVENUE.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That the taxes hereinafter designated, payable in the existing national currency, shall be assessed and collected under the rules and regulations prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. On each taxable poll or male between the ages of twenty-one and fifty, except such poor and infirm persons as the County Commissioners may declare and record fit subjects for exemption, there shall be annually levied and collected a tax of 90 cents, the proceeds of such tax to be devoted to purposes of education as may be prescribed by law. If any poll tax shall not be paid within sixty days after the same shall be demanded, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff, if he can find no property of the person liable sufficient to satisfy the same, to garnishee any person indebted to the person liable or who may become indebted to him before the expiration of the calendar year, and the person so garnisheed shall be liable for said tax.

Sec. 3. The taxes hereafter designated shall be applied to defray the expenses of the State government, and to pay appropriations for charitable and penal institutions.

CLASS 1.

Section 1. There shall be an *ad valorem* tax of 22 cents for general fund and 8 cents for Insane Asylum and Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, on every one hundred dollars in value of real and personal property in this State, subject to exemptions made by law, including moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, &c.: *Provided*, That all the taxes for ordinary State and county purposes, imposed upon all real and personal property, shall in no case exceed two-thirds of one per cent.

Sec. 2. A special tax of one-tenth of one per cent. shall be levied in addition to the ordinary tax provided for in this act, on all taxable property to provide for an existing deficiency.

Sec. 3. A special tax of twelve cents on the one hundred dollars shall be levied and collected on all taxable property of the State, to be applied to the erection of the penitentiary and support of the convicts.

CLASS 2.

The subjects and persons mentioned in the following class shall be taxed as specially mentioned:

Section 1. On the net incomes and profits other than that derived from property taxed from any source whatever, during the year preceding the first day of April in each year, there shall be a tax of one per cent. The income tax shall include interest on the securities of the United States, of this State, or other State or government. In estimating the net income the only deduction by way of expense shall be:

1. Taxes other than the income tax due this State.

2. Rent for use of buildings or other property, or interest on encumbrances on property used in the business from which the income is derived.

3. Usual or ordinary repairs of the buildings from which the income is derived.

4. Cost or value of the labor, (except that of the tax payer himself,) raw material, food and all other necessary expenses incidental to the business from which the income is derived, together with the necessary expenses of supporting the family, which shall in no instance exceed one thousand dollars.

The tax payer shall return to the Assessor the gross amount of his income and the gross amount of his expenses to be deducted therefrom, which return the Assessor shall file in the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners.

Sec. 2. Upon all real and personal estate, whether legal or equitable, situated within the State, which shall descend or be devised or bequeathed to any collateral relation or person, other than a lineal descendant or ancestor of the husband or wife of the deceased, or husband or wife of such ancestor or descendant, or to which such collateral relations may become entitled under the law for the distribution of the intestate estates, and which real and personal estate may not be required in payment of debts and other liabilities, the following per centum tax upon the value thereof shall be paid.

1. If such collateral relation be a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased, or issue of such brother or sister, a tax of one per cent.

2. If such collateral relation be a more remote relation, or the devisee or legatee be a stranger, a tax of two and a half per cent. The real estate liable to taxation shall be listed by the devisee or heir in a separate column, designating its proper per cent. tax. The personal estates or real estate reduced to assets, shall be liable to the tax in the hands of the executor or administrator, and shall be paid by him before his administration account is audited or the real estate is settled, to the Sheriff of the county. If the real estate descended or devised shall not be the entire inheritance, the heir or devisee shall pay a *pro rata* part of the tax, corresponding with the relative value of the estate or interest. If the legacy or distributive share to be received shall not be the entire property, such legatee or distributee shall in like manner pay a *pro rata* part of the tax according to the value of his or her interest. Whenever the personal property in the hands of such administrator or executor (the same not being needed to be converted into money, in the course of the administration) shall be of uncertain value, he shall apply to the County Commissioners to appoint three impartial men of probity to assess the value thereof, and such assessment being returned to the Commissioners, and being confirmed, shall be conclusive of the value.

To facilitate the collection of tax on collaterals, every executor or administrator shall return in his inventory whether the estate of the deceased goes to the lineal or collateral relations, or to a stranger, and if to collaterals, the degree of relationship of such collaterals to the deceased, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in the name and for the use of the State; and it shall be the duty of the Superior Court Clerk of the County to furnish the Sheriff with the names of the executors and the administrators, who make such returns, after each and every term of his Court.

SCHEDULE B.

The taxes in this Schedule imposed are license tax for the privilege of carrying on the business or doing the act named; and nothing in this Schedule contained shall be construed to relieve any person from the payment of the *ad valorem* tax on his property as required by the preceding Schedule, and no county shall levy any greater tax than is levied by the State upon the privileges herein taxed.

Section 1. Traveling theatrical companies shall pay ten dollars for the first, and five dollars for each subsequent exhibition. When the theatrical exhibitions are by the season of not less than one month, the tax shall be fifty dollars per month.

Sec. 2. On each concert and musical entertainment for profit, shall be paid five dollars; on each lecture for reward, five dollars.

Sec. 3. On museums, wax-works or curiosities of any kind, natural or artificial (except paintings and statuary) on each day's and night's exhibiting shall be paid five dollars.

Sec. 4. On every exhibition of a circus or menagerie, for each day or a part of a day, forty dollars, and for each side show to a circus or menagerie, ten dollars.

Sec. 5. On all itinerant companies, or persons, who exhibit for amusement of the public, otherwise than is mentioned in the four preceding sections, five dollars for each exhibition. Exhibitions given without charge for admission, and also those exclusively for charitable objects, shall be exempt.

Sec. 6. On all gift enterprises, or any person or establishment offering any article for sale, and proposing to present purchasers with any gift or prize as an inducement to purchase, one per cent. upon the gross receipts. And on any lottery, whether known as a Beneficial Association or otherwise, ten dollars on each drawing, and also five per cent. on gross receipts to be collected monthly. This tax shall not be construed as a license or to relieve such persons or establishments from any penalties incurred by a violation of the law.

Sec. 7. Every agency of a bank, incorporated out of the State, fifty dollars.

Sec. 8. The tax on billiard saloons shall be twenty dollars on each table. Every place where a billiard table is kept for hire shall be considered a billiard saloon within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 9. On every bowling alley, or alley of like kind, or bowling saloon, bagatelle table, or any other table, stand or place for any other game or play, with or without a name, unless such alley, stand, place or game is kept for private amusement or exercise alone, and not prohibited by law, there shall be a license tax of twenty dollars.

Sec. 10. Every dealer in spirituous, vinous liquors, porter, lager beer, or other malt liquors, shall pay a tax of five per cent. on the amount of purchases, and twenty-five cents per gallon on spirituous and vinous liquors purchased out of the State.

Sec. 11. Every licensed retailer of spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, twenty-five dollars for one year. Every retailer of malt liquors only, shall pay fifteen dollars. The tax in this section shall be in addition to the tax imposed on purchases of liquors in this schedule, and every person who buys and sells such liquors in quantities less than one quart, shall, within the meaning of this act, be a retail dealer.

Sec. 12. Every person distilling spirituous liquors shall pay a tax of two and a half per cent. on the cash value of the liquors distilled from grain, potatoes, molasses and sugar cane.

Sec. 13. Every merchant, jeweller, grocer, druggist, produce dealer, and every other trader who as principal or agent carries on the business of buying or selling goods, wares or merchandise, of whatever name or description, one eighth of one per cent. on the total amount of his purchases in or out of the State, for cash or on credit; provided, that no retail merchant shall be required to pay a tax on purchases made from any wholesale merchant residing in this State; and provided, further, that the tax on purchases of articles, the growth or manufacture of this State, shall be only one twentieth of one per cent., except as provided in section ten of this act. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff to demand that every merchant, liquor seller, trader, auctioneer, commission merchant, or other person required to list his purchases, who may do business in his county, shall pay taxes on the same as the law requires, said taxes to be collected by the Sheriff on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year.

The Sheriff shall have power to require the merchant making such statement to submit his books to examination by the Sheriff, and every merchant refusing on demand to submit his books to such examination, shall be liable to a penalty to the State of two hundred dollars, to be prosecuted by the Sheriff and recovered in any court having jurisdiction of the case. It shall further be the duty of the Sheriff to bring suit against every merchant refusing as aforesaid, in the Superior Court of the county, as may be prescribed for special proceedings, to the end of obtaining such examination and compelling payment of the proper tax.

Sec. 14. On the gross receipts of hotels, boarding houses, (except those used for educational purposes and as private boarding houses), restaurants and eating houses, the tax shall be one per cent.

Sec. 15. The tax on public ferries, toll bridges, and across highways, one per cent. on net receipts.

Sec. 16. Every money or exchange bond or note broker, private banker, or agent of a foreign broker or banker, in addition to the *ad valorem* tax on their capital invested, or the tax on their net income, shall pay, if employing a capital of twenty thousand dollars, a license tax of one hundred dollars; if a capital of less than twenty thousand dollars, and not less than ten thousand dollars, fifty dollars; and if a capital of ten thousand dollars or less, a tax of twenty-five dollars; and also ten dollars additional for each county in which they have an agency.

Sec. 17. Every person who, for himself or as an agent for another, sells riding vehicles not manufactured within the State, shall pay two per cent. on his sales.

Sec. 18. Every auctioneer on all goods, wares or merchandise, sold by himself or agent, whether by ascending or descending bid, or at public outcry, whether the growth or manufacture of this State or not, shall pay one per cent. on the gross amount of his sales, subject to all the regulations and exemptions set forth in the tenth chapter of the Revised Code, entitled "Auctions and Auctioneers," but this shall not apply to tobacco warehousemen who shall pay a license tax of $35 a year.

Sec. 19. Every commission merchant shall pay a tax of one eighth of one per cent. on his sales as commission merchant, *Provided*, That when spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are sold by commission merchants, they shall pay a tax of two and a half per cent on their sales of such liquors.

Sec. 20. Every person whose occupation or business is to keep horses or vehicles for hire, or to let, shall pay a tax of two dollars for every horse for that purpose, at any time during the year, to be collected by the Sheriff quarterly: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to draymen.

Sec. 21. Every itinerant dentist, medical practitioner, portrait or miniature painter, daguerrean artist and other persons taking likenesses of the human face, ten dollars for each county in which he carries on his business: *Provided*, That such person as shall furnish satisfactory evidence to the Sheriff of the county in which he proposes to practice, that he is a resident of the State, and has listed his income as required by law, shall be exempt from the tax imposed in this paragraph.

Sec. 22. Every person that peddles goods, wares or merchandise, either by land or water, or any drugs, nostrums or medicines, whether such person shall travel on foot or with a conveyance or otherwise, shall have obtained from the commissioners an order to the Sheriff to grant him peddler's license to expire at the end of six months from its date, and the Sheriff, on production of a copy of such order certified by the clerk of said commissioners, shall grant such license for his county on the receipt of ten dollars tax, to wit: 1st. That not more than one person shall peddle under the license. 2d. That every person who temporarily carries on a business as merchant in any public place and then removes his goods, shall be deemed a peddler. 3d. That nothing in this section contained shall prevent any person freely selling live stock, vegetables, fruit, oysters, fish, books, charts, maps, printed music, or the articles of his own growth or manufacture within this State. 4th. That nothing herein contained shall release peddlers from paying the tax imposed in this act or persons who deal in the same species of merchandise, which tax shall be collected or received in the same manner as is the case of other merchants and traders.

Sec. 23. Every itinerant who deals in or puts up lightning rods, five dollars for each county in which he carries on business.

Sec. 24. Every itinerant who sells spirituous liquors, wine or cordials, not the product of his own farm, shall pay twenty five dollars for every county and be under the same rules and restrictions as peddlers, except that an order from the commissioners shall not bequired for a license.

Sec. 25. Every company of gipsies or strolling company of persons who make a support by pretending to tell fortunes, or begging, fifty dollars in each county in which they offer to practice any of their craft, recoverable out of any property belonging to any one of the company; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to exempt them from indictment or penalties imposed by law.

Sec. 26. Every non-resident or drummer, or agent of a non-resident, who shall sell any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, goods, wares or merchandise, by sample or otherwise, whether delivered or to be delivered, shall, before making any such sale, obtain from the public treasurer an annual license by paying said treasurer a tax of $50 per annum, but shall not be liable to pay any tax in any county because of his sales. Any person violating the provisions of this paragraph, and section thirteen of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a petty misdemeanor, and upon conviction before any magistrate, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisoned not exceeding one month, and shall forfeit and pay besides two hundred dollars to the Sheriff, to be collected by distress or otherwise, one-half of which shall be accounted for as other taxes, the other half to the use of the informer and the Sheriff equally.

Sec. 27. The chief officers of banks, including saving's banks and private bankers, shall in April and October of each year certify on oath the amount of dividends or profits which have been earned, and shall pay on such dividends five per cent., and such insurance companies as are incorporated by this State, shall, in April and October of each year, certify on oath the amount of dividends and profits which have been earned, and shall pay on such dividends two per cent. On failure to comply with the provision of this section, said banks, companies or persons shall pay as taxes one thousand dollars, to be collected by the Sheriff by distress or otherwise.

Sec. 28. Every insurance company, not incorporated in this State, doing business therein, shall pay an annual tax of one per cent. to the Treasurer of the State, upon the gross receipts derived from the premiums charged for insurance obtained therein, unless the company shall exhibit to the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer a sworn statement of investments in real property situate in this State, or loans secured by mortgage to citizens of the State of an amount equal to one-half of such gross receipts, when the tax shall be one-half of one per cent., said tax to be paid quarterly, viz: On the first days of April, July, October and January in each year.—Each general agent shall be required on the above named days to make a statement to the Treasurer, under oath, that the amount by him returned is a full and correct statement for such quarter. On failure to comply with the provisions of this section, every such company shall pay as tax two thousand dollars, and the principal agent shall be liable therefor. Every such company shall be required to appoint a general agent, who shall obtain a license from the State Treasurer before transacting any business therein, and before such license is granted, the applicant shall show to the Treasurer his appointment as general agent under seal of the company and thereupon the license shall be granted by the payment of one hundred dollars, and such license shall be renewed annually by the payment of said sum. And it shall be the duty of said general agent to furnish each of his sub-agents with a commission authorizing him to do business. And any one found soliciting insurance without such commission, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not less than one thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than ninety days. The agent effecting the insurance shall, on the first days of April, July, October and January, make returns to the Sheriff of the county in which the insurance is effected, of all the business done by him during the preceding quarter in said county, and shall pay to him the county tax assessed on such business. The general agent shall also, on the first days of April, July, October and January, make return to the Sheriff of each county, of the amount of gross receipts for premiums received from such county for such quarter. It shall further be required of the general agent or his local agent, to pay to the Sheriff of each county the county tax assessed upon the gross receipts of premiums collected in such county, at the time and in the manner as required by the State, and no municipal corporation shall be allowed to add any additional tax: *Provided*, That no county or corporation shall be allowed to tax insurance agents for license. On failure to make returns, or to pay as aforesaid, said agent shall pay twenty-five dollars for each policy effected or negotiated by him in such county.

Sec. 29. No person shall follow any of the trades or professions taxed by this act, or in any other act, imposing taxes on trades and professions and franchises, without first obtaining a license from the Sheriff of the county in which the trade or the profession is to be followed, or the franchise enjoyed. Such license shall give to the person obtaining it the right to practice the trade or profession, or to enjoy the franchise therein specified in the county of the Sheriff by whom it is issued, and in no other, unless the law imposing the tax shall otherwise direct, from its date to the following first day of April: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall apply to licensed practicing physicians, lawyers or dentists.

Sec. 30. The form of the license shall be in substance as follows:

Received this —— day of ——, 18—, of —— dollars, of which —— is the tax to the State of North Carolina, and —— dollars is the tax to the county of —— for his license to practice the trade (or profession of —— until the first day of April next.

(Signed) A—— B——,
Sheriff of —— County.

(Countersigned)
C—— D——,
Register of Deeds for —— County.

Sec. 31. The amount of tax to be paid on obtaining the license to practice any trade or profession which is taxed by a certain sum, shall be in proportion to the tax imposed for the whole year.

Sec 32. Any person proposing to follow any taxed trade or profession may take out a license in advance of the time when he proposes to begin such trade or profession in advance of the expiration of a license already held by him. In such case the license shall be truly stated, and shall specify the time at which it shall begin to be of force, as well as the time when it shall expire, which shall always be on the first day of January, April, July or October.

Sec. 33. No license issued by the Sheriff shall be valid until the same shall have been exhibited to and countersigned by the register of deeds of the county, who shall receive for the services imposed on him by this act in reference to licenses, a fee of twenty-five cents from every person licensed.

Sec. 34. The Register of Deeds shall keep a book, in which he shall record the name of the person licensed, the trade or profession to be followed or the franchise to be enjoyed, the date at which it begins to run and the amount of the tax, and he shall, on the third Monday in January, April, July and October, send a certified copy of such record, for the quarter last preceding, to the Auditor of the State, who shall charge the Sheriff with the amount so appearing due. If any Register shall fail to perform the duty hereby imposed on him, he shall forfeit to the State a penalty of two hundred dollars, to be recovered of him and the sureties to his official bond, on motion in the Superior Court for the county of Wake; and on such motion a certified copy of his official bond and the certificate of the Auditor of the State, setting forth his failure to make the required return shall be *prima facie* evidence entitling the State to judgment in the absence of any sufficient defence.

Sec. 35. Every person who shall practice any trade or profession, or use any franchise taxed by the law of North Carolina, without first having paid the tax and obtained a license as herein required, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall also forfeit and pay to the State a penalty not to exceed twenty dollars, at the discretion of the court, and in default of the payment of such fine, he may be imprisoned for not more than one month, at the discretion of the court, for every day on which he shall practice such trade or profession, or use such franchise; which penalty the Sheriff of the county in which it is incurred shall cause to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace of the co.

Sec. 36. The Sheriff shall immediately report to the Register of Deeds all sums recovered by him as penalties under this act, and the Register shall add three-fourths of each penalty recovered to the record of licenses required to be kept by him; the other 4th the Sheriff may retain.

SCHEDULE C.

The taxes embraced in Schedule C shall be listed and paid as especially therein directed, and shall be for the privilege of carrying on the business or performing the act named:

Section 1. Every Express Company shall make return to the Public Treasurer on or before the first Mondays in January, April, July and October of each year, of the entire gross earnings and receipts of such company within the State of North Carolina during the three months next preceding. The said report shall be verified by the oath of the chief officer or agent of the company at its principal office in the State. The said company shall, on or before the third Monday of each of the said months, pay on the gross receipts two per cent. for each three months, and for failure to make such report, or pay such tax, the company shall pay as taxes two thousand dollars, to be collected by such Sheriff as the Public Treasurer may designate, by distress or otherwise.

Sec. 2. Every Telegraph Company doing business in this State shall, at the times and in the manner prescribed in the preceding section, make report of the entire receipts of said company within this State, and pay to the Public Treasurer two per cent. for each three months, and in case of default of such report or payment, the company shall pay as tax one thousand dollas, to be collected by such Sheriff as the Public Treasurer shall designate, by distress or otherwise.

Sec. 3. Whenever the seal of the State, or of the Treasury department, of a Notary Public, or other public officer, except Clerks of the Supreme and Superior Courts, required by law to keep a seal shall be affixed to any paper, except as hereinafter is excepted, the tax shall be as follows, to be paid by the party applying for the same: For the seal of the State, one dollar, to be collected and paid in the treasury by the Private Secretary of the Governor; for the seal of the State Department, fifty cents, to be collected by the Secretary of State, and paid by him into the treasury; for the seal of the Public Treasurer, to be collected by him and accounted for as other public monies, fifty cents; for the seal of the Supreme Court, fifty cents, to be collected by the Clerk and paid by him into the treasury; and for the seal of a Natory Public, or other public officer, twenty-five cents, to be collected and paid over by the officers collecting the same, to the Sheriff of the county where such seal is kept.—Said officers shall keep an account of the number of times their seals may be used, and shall deliver to the proper officer a sworn statement thereof. Whenever a scroll is used in the absence of a seal, by any of said officers, the said tax shall be on scroll. Seals affixed for the use of any county or State, or other government, or used on the commissions of officers in the militia, Justices of the Peace, or any public officer not having a salary or under the pension law, or upon any process of a court, shall be exempt from taxation. The officers collecting the seal taxes may retain, as compensation, five per cent. Any person receiving taxes under this section and wilfully refusing or neglecting to pay the same as required, shall be guilty of embezzlement, and on conviction shall be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned in the State's prison, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. On each marriage license, fifty cents, and on each mortgage deed, marriage contract, and deed in trust to secure creditors, there shall be a tax of one dollar. On every other deed conveying, or contracting to convey title to real estate, and on all other instruments admitted to registration, where the consideration exceeds three hundred dollars and is less than one thousand dollars, fifty cents, and twenty-five cents in addition for every additional one thousand dollars. Where any of the foregoing instruments are proved before the Clerk of the Superior Court, he shall be charged with the collection of the tax as heretofore. When Probate is otherwise made, the Register shall collect and pay the same, less five per cent. commissions to the Sheriff, rendering a sworn statement of the number and character of the instruments admitted to registration and the taxes due thereon, which the Sheriff shall file with the Clerk of the Superior Court as directed by law.

Sec. 5. On every charter of the incorporation of any company, granted by the General Assembly, other than those for charity, benevolence or literature, where the corporation had power to become incorporate under the provisions of any general law and on any amendment of every such charter, whether originally granted by the General Assembly or secured by letters patent or otherwise, there shall be a tax of twenty-five dollars paid directly to the Public

over and account for the same to the Clerk of the Superior Court, who shall forward such fine, penalty or forfeiture to the Treasurer of the Board of Education for the benefit of the fund for common schools.

Sec. 7. Any officer convicted of violating the preceding section shall be guilty of embezzlement, and may be punished not exceeding five years in the State prison at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 8. All laws imposing taxes, the subjects of which are revised in this act are hereby repealed; *Provided*, That this repeal shall not extend to the provisions of any law, so far as they relate to the taxes listed, or which ought to have been listed, or which may be due previous to the ratification of this act.

Sec. 9. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

ALLEGED SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Speech of Hon. A. M. Waddell, Delivered in the House of Representatives, April 1st, 1871.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to the performance of a sacred filial duty to my mother State. And it is fortunate for me that I am called upon to do so to-day, because very recently, in another place, another of her children intrusted with her honor and her dearest interests, a sentinel upon her highest watch-tower, has betrayed his trust. Sir, in the criminal code of the Romans there was no provision made for the punishment of parricide, because it was considered an impossible crime. The unnatural being who could slay father or mother was considered as outside of the range of possibilities in creation. What shall be said of the American citizen who, when his mother State lies prostrate and helpless under accumulated calamities, unparalleled in the history of this country, when she stretches her bleeding arms and utters her pleading voice to him to aid and defend her, not only turns a deaf ear to her cry, but can become the willing tool of her defamers and despoilers; cannot only stand by consenting unto her death, but can himself give the last, final stab to her honor and her life? Sir, such a character as that was fitly described in the burning language of the poet-patriot of Ireland:

"Unprized are her sons till they've learned to betray,
Undistinguished they live, if they shame not their sires;
And the torch that would light them thro' dignity's way
Must be caught from the pile where their country expires."

Mr. Speaker, it ought not to operate to the prejudice of the State most deeply interested in the legislation contemplated here that her Representatives have deferred to others and have yielded to them all the earlier hours of this debate. Such a course was consonant with our feelings, and I think somewhat characteristic. It is impossible, even in the hour allowed by the rule, for any opponent of this bill to do justice either to the subject or to himself. I shall not discuss it in its constitutional aspects, but I ask the indulgence of the House for a few moments while I comment upon the alleged causes which are supposed to justify it, particularly as touching my own State. In its effects the bill is ostensibly to be of universal application, but the debate has developed the fact, if it was not already known, that it is merely a party scheme, the operation of which is intended to be confined to that portion of the country which gentlemen take particular pleasure in designating as "the insurrectionary States." It is an indictment against them, founded upon voluminous heresay testimony, and the prosecutors have, unfortunately, I think, for the peace of the country, presented their arguments to the House, not in the calm spirit which should characterize the discussion of a subject so vast and far-reaching, but rather in the temper of the heated partisan.

Now, sir, I shall not follow this example. I am not of that political temperament and never was, and it is gratifying to me to feel that there are gentlemen on the other side who know the fact. My friend, the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Kelley,) to whose manly and generous conduct I am chiefly indebted for my prompt admission to the seat I occupy, a friendly service for which I wish to make this public acknowledgment, knows that ever since the termination of the late war my efforts have been directed to the promotion of peace, justice, and good order in my native State; he knows that as early as the summer of 1865, before the Government had taken any step toward the enfranchisement of that race of which he is the eloquent champion, and when the majority of those who are now his political associates were afraid to advocate that measure I, alone and in the face of a public opinion, of which even he had scarce a just appreciation, made a public speech in its favor. For this reason I have hoped that what I may say in regard to the condition of affairs in North Carolina would be accepted by him and others as at least free from misrepresentation and undue prejudice.

Mr. Kelley Will the gentleman allow me a moment?

Mr. Waddell Certainly.

Mr. Kelley I wish to testify to the truth of what the gentleman has stated.

Mr. Waddell—I hope this will not be taken out of my time.

Mr. Kelley I do it out of the gratitude I have borne him from those early days for an argument in behalf of that oppressed race, that would have done credit to any, the most enthusiastic, northern man.

Mr. Waddell It is grateful to my feelings to hear those things, but I have not time to yield further.

I have voted, Mr. Speaker, on every occasion for investigation into the alleged outrages in my State, not because I believed in the necessity or in the power of Congress to send out such an itinerant grand jury, but because I was unwilling to give the slightest ground for the suspicion that either I or my constituents were averse to the most rigid investigation which could be instituted into the terrible crimes which are laid at our doors; and after I was appointed on the committee of thirteen, I tried, on three different occasions, to get the floor in order that I might ask to be excused from serving, because I desired to see that committee composed exclusively of gentlemen from the Northern States. I was willing for an investigation, because I am satisfied that, when the whole truth is known, the people of the North will begin to understand some of the grievous burdens which the people of North Carolina have been compelled to bear, and which they have borne in a manner that justifies me in saying that if inexhaustible patience be an attribute of God, they have exhibited at least one Divine quality.

I do not deny that crimes have been committed in North Carolina. I do not deny that in a small portion of the State bands of disguised men have violated the criminal laws of the State. Although without personal knowledge on the subject, the published testimony satifies me that such has been the case, just as I am satisfied that similar outrages have occurred, and are daily occurring, in the States of the North and the Northwest—the only difference being that the Ku-Klux of the South wore disguises, which prevented recognition and consequent punishment, while those of the North commit their crimes undisguised and in open day.

Mr. Eldridge. I wish to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that in Iowa the other day men disguised went into the post office there, took out the postmaster and lashed him.

Mr. Waddell. Yes, sir; men disguised with masks.

Mr. Eldridge. According to the alleged Ku-Klux plan.

Mr. Waddell. I do not excuse or palliate these offenses, nor do my constituents; and I do not intend to be forced into any such position by gentlemen, who appear to be unable or unwilling to distinguish between opposition to unjust and unconstitutional legislation and sympathy with the crimes to the suppression of which that legislation is directed. But while I admit that crimes have been committed and that from various causes the perpetrators of them have escaped punishment, I do most emphatically deny that the people, or any considerable portion of them, countenance or encourage the wrong doers. I deny that there has been or is now any resistance to the execution of the laws, State or Federal. I deny that the property or lives of loyal men (which too often means licensed thieves) are not safe down there; and I assert that the humblest officer in the State, even though he be a negro constable, so black that charcoal would make a white mark on him, can go in safety, alone, and at midnight, and arrest the best citizen of the State.

Admitting all that can justly and truthfully be said against her people, I assert that in no State of this Union is there now or has there been less crime of any kind than in the State of North Carolina. I assert that a more quiet, peaceable, and law-abiding people than her citizens do not live on earth, not even excepting that favored land which was blessed by the nativity and now rejoices in the existence of the gentleman from Massachusetts. Still they have been pilloried before the world as a decivilized community, in which social chaos prevailed; the State has been represented as one in which the genius of murder held high carnival, as an accursed land of outlaws and assassins, in which there was no protection for life, liberty, or property, and upon which the iron hand of military power must be laid to reduce it to order and peace!

We, her Representatives on this floor, have sat quietly and listened to the denunciations of our people by gentlemen who have no other acquaintance with them than such as they have gathered from their slanderers and traducers, until we would have been lost in amazement except for the fact that no style of argument other than that of generosity can surprise us. We have no bitter words to say to gentlemen on the other side while defending our State and our people. They have worn the collar six long, weary years in silence and sorrow, and if they had not been sustained by the deathless spirit of true heroism and love of liberty they would have utterly succumbed to their fate. They must still submit to whatever legislation is provided for them; but, although reduced to a condition of political degradation heretofore unknown in this country, although smitten by poverty, plundered and oppressed, they still struggle manfully on, clinging to the hope that their countrymen will yet do them justice, and restore to them their rights.

I will describe to you in a few words the true condition of the people of North Carolina after the war, and their experience during the past five years of Republican rule, while under the absolute control of "the party of progress and great moral ideas," and I will say at the outset that no party in the history of this country ever had such an opportunity to perpetuate its power by intrenching itself behind impregnable lines, and no party ever so utterly wasted its opportunities and so covered itself with disgrace. Coming out of the great struggle like a strong man exhausted by fever, the State lay prostrate and helpless. I shall not insult the intelligence of the House by dwelling on the evils attending the annihilation of the entire labor system of a country at a single blow, nor shall I harrow my own feelings by a recital of the sufferings and humiliations to which our people were subjected. Suffice it to say that they presented a condition which demanded, if not the experiment of active charity, at least the privilege of exemption from further molestation. They had complied with all that was required of them by the Government, and only desired to rebuild, as best they might, their waste places. The public debt of the State, principal and interest, was about seventeen million dollars, an immense sum to people so impoverished as they were.

Well, sir, without going further into details, this was our condition when "the party of great moral ideas" took possession. They proclaimed their intention to be, while elevating the colored race, to inaugurate a new era of reform in all other respects—an enterprise, for his participation in which, one of the new legislators declared that his name would descend to "de arkives of grabity," a region which the plummet of philology has, I believe, never yet explored.

They took charge of all the departments of the State government, and after multiplying officers *ad infinitum* under a constitution entirely new to the people; after wiping out the judicial system which had become venerable, and to which the people were attached, even descending in a spirit of petty revenge to the business of changing the names of localities offensively; after destroying the State University without substituting anything in its stead, and after many similar preliminaries, they increased the State debt at a single bound to the comfortable figure of $35,000,000 for the purpose of building railroads and developing resources generally, in the establishment of a free bar room in the capitol, with peanuts thrown in, a legislative feat accomplished by the judicious expenditure of $200,000. Ten millions of this debt having been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, there was still left and now stands a debt of $25,000,000. No railroad has been built, and the money was used by a loyal gentleman named Littlefield, from Pennsylvania, and an enterprising native named Swepson, partly I believe in buying out the State of Florida from a gentleman from Wisconsin.

Loyal Leagues had been organized throughout the State, in which the colored population were welded together in solid mass under oath in opposition to the native whites, and the practical teaching of these organizations was that the latter must be kept down. The crop thus sowed began to come up in crimes, the perpetrators of which sometimes escaped detection, and sometimes were convicted only to be pardoned and turned loose on society again.

I said a few moments ago that I had no personal knowledge of any of these outrages, but I will qualify that expression. In the practice of my profession I was present in court once when a very bad case was testified to. The prosecuting witness, who was the victim, was a poor colored man, who exhibited his scars and told the pitiful story of how, while sitting by his humble hearth, in the twilight of an autumn evening, he had been seized, conducted from his house to the bushes, and there cruelly flogged by three of his neighbors. They were colored neighbors, and in answer to his demand why he was so outraged they told him that he had stayed at home on the day of election, instead of going and voting the Republican ticket.—They admitted, as I was informed, before the committing magistrate that they had done the deed under instructions from the chief of the Loyal League for that county. Those men were tried by a white jury, sentenced by a Democratic judge to the penitentiary, and duly pardoned out by the Republican Governor, Mr. Holden.

Similar occurrences took place in other parts of the State, except that generally it was a white man's property burned up or his wife or daughter insulted; and, as might have been expected, retaliation sometimes occurred, and then it was that these deplorable crimes were committed, crimes which I denounce as severely as any man in the United States; crimes which I am happy to know no longer take place in North Carolina, and which have never been countenanced, so far as I know, by any decent man in the State.

I have not told the hundredth part of the story. I have said nothing about the imbecile, drunken, and (in at least one case) corrupt judges who have been foisted on those people, and who now grease the bench, and soil the ermine once worn by a pure and learned judiciary. I have not mentioned the acts of Gov. Holden in importing a band of cut throats under Kirk and Bergen, into the State, and the tortures inflicted upon aged, distinguished and unoffending citizens, for which he has been impeached, convicted and removed from office. I will not dwell on these things, for I wish to avoid the utterance of any intemperate language, or to give expression to the righteous indignation which their remembrance excites.

I will allude to one matter, and in doing so I hope I shall carefully regard the proprieties of this occasion. It has been asserted that the perpetrators of these cowardly crimes were Confederate soldiers, who might be tried by drum-head court-martial for violation of their parole and shot. Mr. Speaker, the only evidence of that fact is the statement of a self-confessed perjurer, that he "supposed" it was so, because almost every man in the country had been in the army. Sir, this is the most cruel slander which has yet been hurled against a gallant people. Whatever the opinion entertained in regard to the criminality of the Southern people in waging war by those who received a different political education I put upon and the world will laugh to scorn the allegation that the soldiers who fought four years against overwhelming odds and so brilliantly illustrated the martial qualities of the American people are a set of skulking and cowardly assassins. No, sir, whatever else you may say about them, you cannot utter that libel without making yourself ridiculous, and no one of the thousands of gallant Federal soldiers who met them when this continent shook beneath the thunder of artillery and the tread of armies will ever so disgrace himself and dishonor his own comrades as to speak that slanderous word. They were crushed, sir, and returned with bleeding hearts and tattered garments to desolated homes, but, thank God, sir, they kept their plighted faith, and their honor is unstained.

Now, Mr. Speaker, to return to the bill under consideration, I wish to utter my solemn protest against its passage, not merely because it will affect the people whom I represent, but as an American citizen, who, regardless of your incredulity still loves his country and earnestly desires to promote her glory and prosperity.

If the people of the South were inspired by a sentiment of revenge toward their countrymen, if, like Samson of old, they wished to involve the whole American people with themselves in a common ruin, I know no way in which that sentiment could be more swiftly and surely gratified than by the passage of this bill. Pass it and you tear down the last column on which rests the still fair but disfigured temple of American liberty. Pass it, and by congressional enactment you will have established an absolute despotism, not over the South alone, but over the whole country. Pass it, and the whole power of this Government will be in the hands of one, whose hands never relax their grasp on anything that is put into them. And then you will see that of which you have now but a glimpse; then you will indeed see him "instruct his princes after his will and teach his Senators" not to oppose his schemes of aggrandizement.

If gentlemen will not listen to the protest of the people of the Southern States against this rank usurpation, because they are accustomed to disregard appeals from that quarter, let them at least, for their own sake and that of their children, whose rights and liberties are imperiled, cease this violent, unconstitutional, and revolutionary legislation, which can bring only evil upon the country, the whole country; for the man must be a stark fool who cannot see that, however strong the disposition to limit the operation of this bill to the Southern States, it will inevitably and inexorably extend its deadly influence over the whole land.

I feel, Mr. Speaker, the extraordinary circumstances by which I and my southern colleagues find ourselves surrounded on this occasion. I feel that I stand here today a messenger sent back by those who have passed through the bitter waters of a Dead sea, to warn their more fortunate brethren who have not yet reached its shores of what awaits them in its passage, and to arrest their footsteps. It will be well with them if they heed the warning. But if they do not, if they will persist in their blind march into the region of political darkness and death, we will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that the calamities which surely await them are in no wise chargeable to us.

I do not doubt that some gentlemen on the other side really believe all the horrible stories which have been told them in regard to the condition of affairs in North Carolina and throughout the South, and are sincerely concerned about it. It is, perhaps, natural for those who have been taught from childhood to regard the people of that portion of the country as semi-barbarians, if not absolutely *hostis humani generis*, to lend a willing ear to any discreditable report concerning them. It is not, perhaps, extravagant to say that, unconsciously it may be, they are just the least bit prejudiced on this subject. But I accord to them, notwithstanding this, a willingness, if not a desire, to do justice even to us.

Do those gentlemen ever study the situation of our people by the light of history and the experience of other nations? With their estimate of Southern character, ought they not to have expected even worse things during the past six years than their own credulity has been able to realize? When general demoralization accompanied victory and unlimited prosperity for them, did they expect defeat, humiliation, and bankruptcy to bring an elysium of peace, order, and contentment to us? With capital all gone, labor completely disorganized, and the whole land in tears, did they expect unbroken quiet to reign and the shattered wheels of local government to turn smoothly, though in the hands of ignorance and vice?

And yet, sir, has not the recuperative energy of those people been the wonder of our day? Is not the rapidity of the progress toward prosperity, in spite of the paralyzing legislation to which they have been subjected, and the numberless evils with which they have been afflicted, unparalleled in the history of the world? Is not the single fact that the cotton crop of this past year is the largest but one which was ever raised, and the additional fact that there has been an equal development of the other industries of the country, an overwhelming argument to disprove the existence of such a state of things as has been represented here? Ay, sir; no amount of hearsay testimony given by interested witnesses as to the prevalence of general disorder throughout the South can stand a moment against such facts as these. They are the most unerring witnesses that can be found, and they are unimpeached.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I shall bring my remarks to a close, and in doing so I desire to address myself to gentlemen who contemplate voting for this measure. The people of those States which gentlemen seem to take pleasure in designating as "the States lately in rebellion," people whom gentlemen still continue to denominate "rebels" in this six th year of peace, are quite accustomed to military rule, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the like. It is no new thing to them. Bad and disgraceful as it is to American civilization, it is better than some of the so-called civil governments which have existed in those States. If your eagerness to secure the blessings of that kind of government is so great that you cannot be happy until it is established everywhere throughout the country, perhaps, those of us who have experienced those blessings ought not to be so selfish as to oppose your equal participation in them. It is barely possible, after all, that under the influence of a catholic spirit the Southern people may rejoice with you in the accomplishment of your purpose. But I serve notice on you now and here, before the American people, that when your purpose is accomplished, when by a reckless violation of the Constitution of your country, in order to carry elections and to maintain a party in power, you shall have delivered over your constituents, bound hand and foot, to the mercy of a military despot, you cannot turn your frightened gaze toward those upon whom you have so long been accustomed to lay your burdens, and pile upon their bowed heads this last load of crime and folly.

I now yield to my colleague [Mr. Shober] the remainder of my time.

An Act in Relation to Vacancies Occurring in County Offices.

SEC. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the proviso to section one of an act to provide for filling vacancies occuring in the offices provided for in Article 7 of the Constitution of North Carolina, ratified the 27th day of July, 1868, be and the same is hereby repealed, and any vacancy which now exists or may hereafter occur in any Board of County Commissioners shall be filled by a majority of said Board.

Sec. 2 This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified February 17th, 1871

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

Beeswax, ℔ 28 @ 29
Barrels, Sp'ts T., each.
2nd hand..2 00 @ 2 50
New.....2 75 @ 3 00
Candles, ℔ lb.,
Tallow....18 @ 20
Adamantine.15 @ 16
Sperm.....50 @ 55
Coffee, ℔ lb.,
Java..... 25 @ 30
Laguayra....20 @ 24
Rio.....17½ @ 23
St. Domingo.25 @ 28
Cotton, ℔ lb..
Ord. to Mid'g 11 @ 13⅞
Strict Mid'g 00 @ 14
Cotton Bagging,
Gunny, ℔ yd 25 @ 26
Dundee.....20 @ 23
Flax..... 24 @ 26
Double Anc'r25 @ 27
Rope, ℔ lb.... 7 @ 10
Corn Meal,
℔ bushel..1 05 @ 1 10
Domestics,
Sheeting,
℔ yard....10 @ 11
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb1 20 @ 1 25
Feathers,
℔ lb.....65 @ 90
Fish, ℔ bbl.,
Mackerel,
No. 1...28 00 @30 00
No. 2...13 00 @15 00
No. 3...00 00 @00 00
Mullets... 5 50 @ 8 00
Herring.
East..... 00 @ 9 00
N.C.roe. 9 00 @12 50
do cut, 8 00 @10 00
do gross, 00 @ 8 00
Dry Cod, ℔ lb 9 @ 10
Flour, ℔ bbl., Northern
Family... 7 75 @10 50
Superfine. 6 50 @ 7 25
Fine..... 6 00 @ 6 25
Ex. Super 7 25 @ 7 50
North Carolina,
Family... 8 25 @ 8 50
Superfine. 7 75 @ 8 00
Glue, ℔ lb..16 @ 20
Gunny Bags.25 @ 28
Guano, Peruvian,
Per ton. 75 00 @77 50
Grain, ℔ bushel,
Corn..... 93 @ 1 05
Oats.....75 @ 80
Peas, Cow.1 40 @ 1 45
Rice, rough1 25 @ 1 35
Carolina,.... 8 @ 9
Hides, ℔ lb.,
Green.....5 @ 7
Dry.....14 @ 15
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.,
Eastern...1 30 @ 1 40
Northern..1 20 @ 1 25
Iron, ℔ lb.,
English, ass'd 8 @ 10
American, ref.0 @ 10
American,
sheer.....9 @ 10
Swede..... 10 @ 12
Hoop,
℔ ton. 100 00@110 00
Liquors, ℔ gal., (dom.)
Whiskey,. 1 25 @ 4 00
Bourbon..2 00 @ 1 00
N. E. Rum2 00 @ 3 00
Gin.....4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy....4 00 @ 9 00
do Apple 1 50 @ 2 75
do Peach2 25 @ 3 50
Lumber, River,)
F'r Bds .15 00 @17 00
Wide do .12 00 @14 00
Scantling 10 00 @12 00
Lime, ℔ bbl0 0 @ 0 00
(From store)
Rockport 0 00 @ 1 40
Rockla'd 0 00 @ 1 50
Molasses, ℔ gallon,
Cuba, hhds .36 @ 38
do bbls..40 @ 40
Sugar house,23 @ 25
do bbls..25 @ 28
Syrup, bbls..50 @ 1 00
Do N. O,..75 @ 0 80
Naval Stores.
Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.
Virgin new0 00 @ 5 00
Yellow dip 0 00 @ 3 35
Hard.....0 00 @ 2 10
Tar, ℔ bbl.0 00 @ 1 75
Tar,in ordr1 90 @ 1 95
Pitch, City1 90 @ 1 95
Rosin,pale 4 25 @ 5 50
do No. 1 2 50 @ 4 00
do No. 2 2 25 @ 2 35
do No. 3, 0 00 @2 20
Spirits Turpentine,
℔ gal....00 @ 47½
Nails, ℔ lb.,
Cut....4 75 @ 5 50
Oils, ℔ gallon,
Sperm....0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed....1 40 @ 1 50
Machinery1 75 @ 2 00
Kerosene...30 @ 33
Pea Nuts, 2 50 @ 2 75
Potatoes,
Sweet,bush0 60 @ 0 80
Irish,℔bbl4 00 @ 5 50
Provisions, ℔ lb.
N. C. Bacon
Hams.....16 @ 18
Middlings...15 @ 15½
Shoulders...13 @ 14
Hog round..14½ @ 15
Western Bacon.
(Smoked.)
Hams.....16 @ 19
Middlings...13 @ 13½
Shoulders...11½ @ 12½
(Dry Salted.)
Middlings..12½ @ 13
Shoulders ..10 @ 10½
Lard, N C ..19 @ 20
do North'rn13 @ 17
Butter, N. C. 00 @ 30
do North'rn33 @ 54
Cheese.....14 @ 18
Pork, Northern, ℔ bbl.
City Mess24 00 @25 00
Thin " 00 00 @00 00
Rump....00 00 @22 00
Salt, Alum, ℔
bag 2 bush1 80 @ 2 00
Liverpool, sack, ground
cargo...1 30 @ 1 35
from store1 45 @ 1 50
American.1 35 @ 1 40
Sugar, ℔ lb.
Porto Rico...11½ @ 12
Cuba.....12½ @ 13
Brown.....13½ @ 14
Crushed ....15 @ 15½
Soap, ℔ lb.
Northern ... 5½ @ 8
Shingles, ℔ M.,
Contract..4 00 @ 5 50
Common..2 25 @ 2 75
Staves, ℔ M.,
W.O. bbl.00 00 @30 00
R. O. hhd 00 00 @00 00
Timber, ℔ M.,
Shipping.11 00 @13 25
Mill,prme 8 50 @10 00
Mill Fair..7 50 @ 8 00
Mill, Inferior to
ord.... 5 00 @ 6 00
Tallow, lb...11 @ 0 12

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY;

April 6, 1871.

TURPENTINE—In this article we have no change to report in prices. A steady demand has existed throughout the week, and all received has found ready sale, the market closing firm at $5 for new virgin, $3 35 for yellow dip, and $2 10 for hard, ℔ bbl. of 280 lbs. Nearly all of last year's crop has been brought in, and the receipts will necessarily be small for some weeks, until time for the new crop to come in. The arrivals and sales are only 558 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	New Virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Friday.....	40	$5 00	3 35	2 10
Saturday...	60		3 35	2 10
Monday.....	210	5 00	3 35	2 10
Tuesday....	90		3 35	2 10
Wednesday.	128	5 00	3 35	2 10
Thursday..	30	5 00	3 35	2 10

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—In the earlier part of the week the market for this article ruled very firm, and a slight advance was obtained—closing on Saturday at 48 cents. On Monday, however, there was less disposition to operate at this figure, and during the day sales were made at 47 @48 cents. On Tuesday the market opened rather better, 47½ cents being paid, at which it has since ruled quiet but steady, with little or no stock in factors' hands, and receipts meagre.—The week's business is as follows:

Friday.....	83 casks at 48	cents ℔ gallon.	
Do.....	106	" " 48½	" " "
Saturday.....	50	" " 48	" " "
Monday.....	80	" " 48	" " "
Do.....	133	" " 47	" " "
Tuesday.....	173	" " 47½	" " "
Wednesday...	74	" " 47½	" " "

ROSIN.—In this article we have no new feature to report during the week. Owing to the meagre arrivals, and the want of stock, but very little has been done in the way of sales. There is a fair enquiry for strained and fine grades, and when offered parcels find sale at quotations given in our table—while for other qualities the demand is limited. Several parcels of new crop Pale have been brought in, and we learn of sales of about 175 bbls at $5 50, $6 25, $6 50@$7, according to quality. In other grades the week's sales are as follows: Friday, 549 bbls. at $2 20 for strained, and $3 50 for No. 1; Saturday, 725 bbls. at $2 20 for strained, and $2 25 for No. 2; Monday, 1,127 bbls at $2 20 for strained; Tuesday, 57 bbls at $2 20 for strained, and $2 35 for No. 2; Wednesday, 2 0 bbls. at $2 25 for No. 2—all ℔ 280 lbs.

TAR.—Since our last the market for this article has ruled with less firmness, and the price has fluctuated—closing steady at $1 75, which is a decline of fully 35 cents for the week. Receipts have been fair, reaching 1,401 bbls, with sales as follows: 114 bbls at $2 25, 115 do. at $1 90, 240 do. at $1 80, and 932 do. at $1 75 ℔ bbl.

BARRELS.—Empty spirit barrels are in full stock, and the market rules dull, with a meagre demand. We quote only small sales at the following figures: Second hand country $2@$2 10 as they run, $2 25@$2 30 for selected and $2 50@$2 60 for new;—New York, $2 60@$2 75 for second hand, and $4 75@$5 each for new, according to quantity and quality.

BEEF CATTLE.—Are in somewhat better receipt for the week, and at present there is a moderate supply on market. There is only a small demand for butchering purposes, and sales on the hoof have taken place at 9 to 11 cents ℔ lb net.

CORN MEAL.—Is in good stock, and demand moderate Sales from the mills at $1 05@$1 10 ℔ bushel.

COTTON.—During the week just ended the market has been somewhat affected by the unfavorable reports from abroad, and prices are about ¼ cent lower than given in our last. There has existed a moderate enquiry at the decline, and the finer grades are very scarce and wanted, while the lower are rather weak and dull, with a light stock offering. The sales reported are 836 bales, as follows: 11 at 10, 10 at 10¼, 12 at 10⅜, 13 at 11, 4 at 11¼, 21 at 12, 7 at 12⅛, 12 at 12¼, 19 at 12⅜, 3 at 12⅝, 127 at 13, 40 at 13⅛, 48 at 13⅜, and 19 at 14 cents. We quote as closing quotations: ordinary 10½@11, good ordinary 12 cents, low middling 13 cents, and middling 13⅞ cents.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton, of the most approved patterns, are in moderate stock, and sell from store at 5½@7 cents ℔ lb, as in quantity and quality.

EGGS.—Are in fair supply, and sell by the quantity at 15 to 16 cents ℔ dozen.

FERTILIZERS.—The supply of nearly all descriptions is very good, and we note a fair business doing from store at the following quotations: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island,) $75@$77 50; do. do., Guanope $70; Carolina Fertilizer $50; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated Guano $62 50; Phœnix do. $50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate $60@$65; Pacific do. $60@65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Navassa Guano, $65; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Super-phosphate of Lime $65; Wham's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $6; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $52; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR.—The market for all descriptions rules about the same as reported for some weeks past. There is a full stock of all brands in the hands of dealers, and only a small demand exists from the trade. We refer to our table for figures from store, as in quantity and quality.

FISH.—Mullets are scarce, but no demand worthy of note exists. We quote from store at $4 50 to $7 for pine bbls., as in quality.

GRAIN.—In the article of CORN we have no material change to report for the week just ended. There is a fair demand, and the market rules firm, with a full supply in the hands of dealers. The receipts comprise only one cargo of 2,000 bushels, which changed hands on terms not made public. We quote cargo price at 92½@94 cents, as in quality. From store sales are being made in lots as wanted at $1 05 ℔ bushel, sacks included.——OATS.—Receipts are only about 600 bushels, which have gone into store. The supply is small, but sufficient for the retail demand, and we quote as selling at 75 to 80 cents ℔ bushel.——PEAS—Are only in small stock, but the demand has become checked and the market rules weak for all kinds, with a declining tendency. We quote at $1 30@$1 35 for mixed, and $1 40@$1 50 ℔ bushel for Cow.——RICE—Is in small stock, and demand merely in the retail way—clean Carolina sells at 8 to 9 cents ℔ lb.

HAY—Is in full stock, and only a moderate demand. Receipts for the week are only one or two small lots, which sold from wharf at $1 20 for North River and $1 30 for Pennsylvania, ℔ 100 lbs.

LIME.—Is in fair stock, and demand light. Selling from store at $1 40 for Rockport, and $1 50 ℔ cask for Rockland.

LUMBER.—Is without change, and market fully supplied. Cargoes sell from the mills at the following figures:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$18 00 @ 19 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards.....	20 00 @ 22 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff as ℔ specifications.....	23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9.....	20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring.....	18 00 @ 20 00

MOLASSES—None received for the past two weeks, but there is a good stock of former arrivals on market. The demand is moderate, and sales are making from store at quotations in table.

PEA NUTS—Have ruled less firm since our last, speculators not being disposed to operate at present prices and but little demand from shippers;—there is, however, but few coming to market, and no stock of consequence held here. We quote sales for the week at $2 25 for ordinary, $2 50@$2 55 for fair, $2 60@$2 65 for prime, $2 75@$2 80 for extra, and $3 ℔ bushel for fancy.

POTATOES.—Irish are in light supply, and only a retail demand. We quote from store at $4@$4 50 ℔ bbl. Sweet are in meagre receipt, and sell at 80 to 90 cents ℔ bushel.

POULTRY—is very scarce, and in demand at high prices. We quote live fowls at 33 to 45 cents, and dressed at 50@55 cents each.

PROVISIONS.—The market for North Carolina BACON rules about as last reported. Receipts are light, and mostly of small lots, but there is a fair stock in the hands of dealers. There is some enquiry for retailers' purposes, and small sales have been effected at 13@14 cents for shoulders, 14@15 cents for sides. 14@15 cents for hog round, and 15@17 cents ℔ lb. for hams, according to quantity and quality. With *Western* the market is very well supplied;—demand is limited, and prices are a shade lower. Only small sales from store as follows: Smoked, 11½@12½ cents for shoulders, 13@13½ cents for sides, and 15@19 cents for hams; dry salted, 10@10½ cents for shoulders, and 12½@13 cents ℔ lb for sides.——LARD—Supply of Northern fully fair and only a light business doing at 13 to 15 cents, as in quality. Small receipts of North Carolina, and sales at 18 cents ℔ lb.——PORK.—Northern is in small stock, but sufficient to meet the retail demand. See table for store prices.

SALT—Is in merely retail demand, which the stock on market is fully adequate to meet. We quote from store at $1 35@$1 40 for American, and $1 45@$1 50 ℔ sack for Liverpool ground.

SHINGLES—Are dull of sale, and but little doing. We quote at $2 50@$2 75 for Common, and $4 50@$5 50 ℔ M for Contract.

TIMBER—Regards are fully fair, and demand moderate for mill purpose. In the lower grades there has been a decline of about 50 cents, while the finer rule steady at former rates. The arrivals for the week are some 40 rafts, about 30 of which have sold at figures given in table.

WOOD—Is in moderate receipt, and sells by the boat load at $2 25@$2 50 for pine, $2 50@$2 60 for ash, and $2 75@$3 ℔ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—Are without material change. Produce is offered only in small quantities, and some delay is experienced by vessels in obtaining cargoes, though about all in port have been taken up at figures quoted in table.

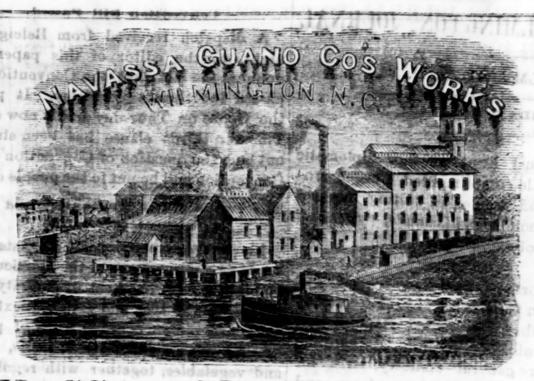
Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 50	$ 00 @ $ 4
Tar,..... "	0 00 @ 00 50	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	00 @ 80	00 @ 70
Rosin,..... "	40 @ 0 50	40 @ 40
Cotton,.....per lb.	00 @ ⅛	@ ⅛
Cotton Goods,...per bale.	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Flaxseed,.....per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts,..... "	@ 8	08 @ 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Tar,..... "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	0 00 @ 50
Rosin,..... "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 40
Cotton,.....per bale	0 @ 2 00	00 @ ⅛
Cotton Goods ...per bale.	0 00 @ 75	0 00 @ 75
Pea Nuts,..... "	00 @ 10	00 @ 12
Lumber.....	00 00 @ 8 00	00 00 @ 7 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 40
Tar,..... "	00 0 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 00	00 @ 0 65
Rosin,..... "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 40
Cotton,.....per bale	00 @ 2 25	00 @ ⅛
Pea Nuts,.....per. bush.	00 @ 11	00 @ 03
Lumber.....	00 @ 8 00	6 50 @ 7 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 65
Tar,..... "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 00	00 @ 1 00
Rosin,..... "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 65
Cotton,.....per lb.	00 @ 00	00 00 @ ⅛
Pea Nuts,.....per bush.	00 @ 00	00 00 @ 10
Lumber.....	00 a 00	9 00 a 10 00

Seeds and Agricultural Implements

Special Catalogues of both sent to applicants on receipt of stamp. R. H. ALLEN & CO., 189 and 191 Water street, P. O. Box 376. New York.
feb 12 117-eod&3mwch

IF YOU WISH YOUR JOB WORK DONE NEATLY AND WITH DISPATCH, GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE, ON PRINCESS ST. DON'T FORGET THE STREET—PRINCESS.



NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY

OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

Manufacturers of the Patent Ammoniated

SOLUBLE NAVASSA P

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1871.

GRANT must hunt another diplomatic berth. Settle complimented, Burgen provided for, and Holden in waiting, Jaybird Jones will soon be on his hands, "*floating*" on the tide of expectation.

The platform of the "New Party" just organized in Cincinnati, by ex-Secretary Cox and other dissatisfied Republicans, has been published in full, Its cardinal principles are general amnesty, tariff for revenue only, civil service reform, and early resumption of specie payments. In each of the particulars it puts itself in antagonism to the prevailing sentiment of the Republican party. The new movement appears to create excitement in the Republican ranks. It is very forcibly and truly charges that the present system of revenue promotes corruption and plunder, increases the cost of living, cripples our export trade, destroys our shipbuilding, and paralyzes our industry, while creating odious monopolies and entailing great expense and frauds in collection of the revenues of the government.

Our Judiciary—Southern Disorders.

The trial of Judge Jones, upon the articles of impeachment, which we publish in full elsewhere, is not only proper, but most seasonable. If he is really guilty, of which there seems to be little doubt, his conviction will rid the judiciary of the State of a most unworthy and profligate official. But, further, the evidence which will be adduced upon the trial will show the condition to which our judiciary has been reduced under the workings of reconstruction that must appal every reflecting man in the country.

We have always believed, and have so urged through our columns, that the corruptions, partisanship and incapacity of our judges had more to do with the disorders in North Carolina, than any other cause. Supposed and real immunity from punishment upon the one side, and want of confidence in judicial integrity upon the other, caused infringments of the laws which too frequently ended in violence and bloodshed. Secret political societies, originally intended to promote party organizations, were led, on the one hand, and forced upon the other, into the commission of heinous crimes, through the very contempt into which the laws and all civil government fell, on account of the debauchery, corruption and ignorance of those into whose hands their enforcement and control were confided.

The carpet-bag Senator from South Carolina, was correct, so far as he went, in saying that the disorders in the South were chargeable to an opposition to the local governments, and from no dissatisfaction with the General Government. He did not add, as he ought to, that this opposition did not arise from political prejudices, or from any antagonism between the races, but that it sprung from the criminal extravagance of our Executives, by which the means of the States were squandered and stolen, and the people oppressed with ruinous taxation, and from a well-grounded want of confidence in our judges, by which regard for the laws was lost.

If the President and Congress were wise enough to comprehend our real troubles, and honest enough to acknowledge them, we might hope for an improvement in our condition. But, interested in Southern disorders, our just grievances will not only not be respected, but lawlessness will be promoted and exaggerated. As one by one the tales of horror are exploded, and the authors exposed, a fresh batch is concocted, and new victims brought to light. Mayor Sturgis, of Meridian, Mississippi, the latest martyr, is exposed even while his statements are being coined into denunciations against our people by Radical Senators and Congressmen. Nothing daunted, the next scoundrel who presents himself for remunerated martyrdom will be quoted with equal confidence, and will impose as successfully upon the credulity of an already prejudiced people.

The time will come when the South will get her full measure of honor for her forbearance and long suffering. Tardy justice will be rendered, and the whole civilized world will behold with astonishment the causes of Southern disorders, and the extraordinary forbearance of the people. When the grievances which they have borne, and the humiliations to which they have been subjected, and the outrages which they have patiently endured—outrages to their moral, social and political relations—are fully understood, the Southern people will become paragons of good and peaceful citizens, even if they fail to fill the full measure of the modern requirements of "loyalty."

As a step towards this consummation, so devoutly to be wished, we hail the impending trial of Judge Jones. It differs from the trial of Governor Holden, not only in the different nature of the offices which they respectively held, but this latter is relieved altogether from any pretence of political persecution, however little grounds there were for such a charge in regard to the former, in its inception, progress or result. We believe that regard for the law and the judiciary are marked characteristics of the American people, and a profligate, corrupt and incompetent judge inspires more disgust in their breasts than any other defect in their government and its administration. And it is proper that it should be so, for our courts are the final resort of good citizens for justice and their rights, and if these be denied them, or confidence is lost in the ability or disposition of the judges to grant them, society is disorganized at once, and self-protection, more powerful than all laws and governments, induces the people to combine to seek the rights and safety denied them in the courts.

We trust that the impending trial of Judge Jones may claim the attention of the Northern people generally.

Convention Bill Passed.

A dispatch received from Raleigh last night, to the editor of this paper, announces the fact that the Convention bill passed the Senate yesterday. It passed the House on Thursday and is now a law. The two thirds clause has been stricken out and the question of Convention or No Convention will be put to the people direct.

The Cotton States Mechanics' and Agricultural Association.

The above association of Augusta, Ga., sends us a programme of the Horticultural Exhibition, to be held in the city mentioned, on the 10th and 11th of next May. This programme contains a list of premiums for plants and flowers, fruits, wines and vegetables, together with regulations of the association, etc. We also acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a ticket from this society.

Resigned.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* is authority for the statement that Judge Jones has resigned his position as Judge of the Superior Court of the Second District, although Gov. Caldwell refuses to accept the same until the charges are withdrawn against him. We presume, however, that a Radical caucus will dictate to the Governor and that the resignation will go into effect. Judge Jones' action, in thus resigning, is an admission of the truth of the charges preferred against him.

Mr. Louis Hilliard, of Pitt, will probably be appointed by Gov. Caldwell, as Jones' successor. We know the man, and have no hesitation in saying that he lacks in brains all that Jones does in decency.

THE WICKED attempts that are being made, in and out of Congress, to slander the good people of North Carolina, and to represent our honest State as the hotbed of lawlessness and sedition, *must* ultimately be exposed and punished. Every day furnishes fresh evidence of the *animus* of these traducers, and "confirmation strong as proofs of Holy Writ," that they are wantonly, maliciously, and for the basest of purposes, maligning us. We have one noticeable evidence before us:

The New York *Tribune*, of a recent date, in its *political* columns, is full of "North Carolina and the Ku-Klux—peopling every nook and corner of the State with "Gorgons, Hydras and Chimeras dire." In the *local* column there is an account of an industrial meeting, at which Horace Greeley spoke. He describes North Carolina as presenting more immediate and flattering inducements to immigrants than any other portion of the country, South or West.

Mr. Holden, in his annual message to the Legislature, at the commencemeat of the present session, represented that there was perfect tranquility in North Carolina. No sooner was he impeached, than, followed by a flock of obscene birds, he hurried off to Washington, (instead of meeting his fate like a man,) to falsify his own official declarations and slander our people afresh!

The "mills of the gods grind slowly," but they will yet pulverize the party that sanctions such monstrosities and upholds such men!

Political Revolution.

The most significant sign of the times is to be found in the remarkable article which we publish from the New York *Herald*, to be found in another column. As a political weather-cock, the *Herald* is sure to give certain indication of the current of public opinion. It has been, *par excellence*, the organ of President GRANT. One of the earliest to nominate him, the *Herald* advocated his election with all its ability, and has been his peculiar and special champion since his inauguration. Allied to the President not from principle, nor from any special admiration of the man, but because it was popular—*because it was profitable*, its remarkable change of base is pregnant with meaning. The language of the article is so bold and defiant, and the new departure so sudden and complete, that we are bound to conclude that the fate of the President is sealed in the estimation of the astute and calculating manager of that paper.

When the *Herald* abandons President GRANT, almost on the eve of a Presidential campaign; denounces his foreign policy as weak and corrupt, and his home policy as silly and wicked, and the article means all of this and more, we may well conclude that the political horoscope is not favorable to his re-nomination or the continued success of his party.

"When rogues fall out, honest men get their dues," says an old adage, and this proves no exception. While the *Herald* felt called upon to sustain the President, it endorsed the "wretched failure of the Administration policy towards the South." But now that GRANT is too heavy to carry longer, the Ku Klux outrages are not only "greatly exaggerated for political effect in the North, but have resulted from the miserable and heartless policy of the Administration and the Radical party." Our people, instead of devoting themselves to the persecution of "loyalists," as it has been customary to picture them, have, within a year or two after the astounding, social, political and industrial revolution they had passed through, raised again hundreds of millions worth of surplus produce. "Their peaceful industry," says the *Herald*, "and energy, under such circumstances, were astonishing, and called forth the admiration of the world. But the Administration kept its heavy hand still on this "people, refused them amnesty or encouragement, and indirectly fomented disorder to serve a base political purpose."

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says of this article:

> The leading editorial in the Herald of yesterday on Mr. Sumner's speech on St. Domingo has created a great deal of excitement in this city. The fact that the Herald has supported General Grant's administration from the first gave great weight to its opinions concerning the disruption of the Republican party and the prospects of the Democracy. The article is regarded as a note of warning from the leading independent journal of the country. It was freely discussed at the Capitol to-day by prominent Senators and Representatives of both parties. It was generally regarded as a new evidence of the fact that the popularity of the present administration is steadily declining.

But we desired merely to call attention to this remarkable and truthful article.

Connecticut

The people of Connecticut vote to-morrow for Governor and other State Officers, Members of the Legislature and Representatives in Congress. There is more than the usual interest attaching to this election, on account of the remarkable result in New Hampshire, a few weeks since. Since the political revolution following the Kansas-Nebraska excitement in 1856, which swept Connecticut, New Hampshire and Maine into the Republican ranks, until 1867, there had not been a break in Radical success in the New England States. Connecticut first returned to her Democratic mooring. Led astray by the dazzle of General GRANT's military fame, the State fell back into Radicalism in 1868. The next year she almost retraced her steps, and in 1870, led the way back. New Hampshire followed, and the movement is on foot, to put Maine again in her old position in the ranks of the National Democracy.

The unusual interest attaching to the election to-morrow, justifies us in appending the following particulars of former elections. The following table will show the changes that have taken place since 1856, when the State was carried by the Republicans for the first time:

	Democratic.	*Republican*	*Majority*
1856*	34,995	42,716	7,720—R
1857	31,156	31,702	546—R.
1858	33,549	36,298	2,749—R.
1859	38,369	40,239	1,870—R
1860*	37,158	43,792	6,634—R.
1861	40,926	43,012	2,086—R
1862	30,674	39,823	9,148—R.
1863	38,395	41,032	2,637—R.
1864	24,164	39,820	5,658—R
1864*	42,285	44,691	2,406—R
1865	31,339	42,374	11,035—R.
1866	43,483	43,974	541—R.
1867	47,565	46,578	987—D.
1868	50,541	48,777	1,764—D.
1868*	47,844	50,780	2,936—R.
1869	45,084	45,493	411—R.
1870	44,128	43,285	843—D.

*Presidential elections. In the Democratic or opposition vote of 1860 is included the vote for Douglas, Breckinride, and Bell.

Four Representatives in Congress are to be elected this year. Three of the Congressional districts have generally been close. In the Thirty eighth Congress the delegation stood three Republicans and one Democrat (JAMES E. ENGLISH, from the Second District. In the Thirty-ninth Congress the delegation was unanimously Republican. In the Fortieth Congress it stood three Democrats and one Republican; and in the Forty-first Congress three Republicans and one Democrat. The vote two years ago was as follows:

District.	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Majority.*
I.	10 881	11 617	786—R.
II.	12,678	13,102	424—R
III.	6,813	9,912	2,899—R.
IV.	13,675	11 915	1,160—D.

The Democracy are confident of carrying the First, Second and Fourth districts this year, and in consequence of the divisions among the Republicans in the Third District, and their dissatisfation with their candidate, there is a prospect that even the majority there may be reversed.

The Republicans have elected majorities in both branches of the Legislature every year since 1855—sixteen years ago. The same was the case in New Hampshire until this year.

The following is a list of the candidates to be voted for on the State and Congressional tickets:

	Democratic	*Republican.*
Governor	Jas. E. English.	Marshall Jewell.
Lt. Gov.	Julius Hotchkisse.	Morris Tyler.
Sec. State	Thos. M. Walter.	Hiram Appelman.
Treas'r	Chas. M. Pond.	David P. Nichols.
Comp't	Seth S. Logan.	Jas. W. Manning.
CONGRESS.		
First Dist.	A. L. Goodrich.	Julius L. Strong.
Sec. Dis.	John Kendrick.	S. W. Kellogg.
Third Dis.	J. W. Stedman.	H. H. Starkweather.
Fourth Dis.	Wm. H. Barnum.	Geo. H. Coffing.

Futile and Absurd.

The late Governor Holden was a shrewd party tactician and an adroit political paragraphist, as to all matters wherein immediate *self* was not involved. But on all things affecting his inordinate and morbid ambition, and his insane prurience for social recognition, his weakness amounted almost to imbecility. These cravings led him to the perpetration of follies and crimes, that were enough to wreck a far more solid craft than he sailed. They inspired him with a malignant hate for his betters, *because they were* his betters, and that he knew the fact; they filled him with an insatiate bitterness towards all who he supposed were in the way of his aspirings; and they made him the agrarian foe of that social respectability to which he could not attain, though he sought it eagerly and with tears.

The unfortunate man has given no stronger evidence of his uncured folly than that foreshadowed in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune*. He is described as meditating an appeal from the Court of Impeachment, which convicted him, to the Supreme Court of the United States, on the ground that, inasmuch as seven Senators (as he alleges) were banned by the XIVth Amendment, the judgment was an illegal one.

It would be a curious subject of inquiry to investigate the process by which the Superior Court of the United States could review the proceedings of a Court of Impeachment. It would be as profitable to inquire how the case might be gotten before the English High Court of Chancery!

But let us see how the poor creature's plea would avail him. Upon two of the articles of impeachment he was convicted by a vote of 36 to 13, upon one by a vote of 37 to 12, upon one by a vote of 40 to 9, and upon another by a vote of 41 to 8. Suppose (which is not the case) that seven Senators, being banned, had no right to vote, but that all fifty Senators (instead of only forty-nine) had been present. That would leave 43 entitled to vote, two-thirds of whom are 29. Taking the *seven* from the *thirty-six*, (the lowest "guilty" vote given above,) and there still remains the necessary number to secure the conviction of the culprit.

Some men learn nothing from the lessons of fortune or the logic of events. The most convincing experiences, instead of arresting them in their career or bringing a thoughtful pause, but seem to stimulate them to fresh, more rash and more foolish misadventures. They are like the venomous reptile, which, bruised and battered until he is blind, strikes futilly about with vain and furious lashings. One would suppose that Mr. Holden had had enough of Gubernatorial aspirations and realities. Refused the nomination by the Democratic party, in the height of its *ante-bellum* power in the State,—defeated during the war for the position by an overwhelming majority,—shunned again by the people, after the war, with the *prestige* and patronage of the Provisional Governorship to assist him,—finally forced upon the State by the joint manipulation of the bayonet and the negroes,—and now held, *by the aid of his own party allies*, from the position which he has degraded, in disgrace and contempt! This should be enough to satisfy any ordinary mortal. And the man who, in the face of such a record, would dare to bluster and put on airs, or to assume the airs of an injured and persecuted saint, must be dead to every feeling of shame as well as a silly and fatuitous idiot.

It is consoling to know that Mr. Holden has experienced but little sympathy in the country at large in his merited eviction. We speak of the *politician*. We have no disposition to follow the *man* in his compulsory retirement with harsh feelings. We only rejoice that North Carolina has been freed from a turbulent and chronic disturber of her peace, that a wicked ruler has been justly punished, and that a salutary example has been set.

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

Jones' Resignation to take Effect. Both Houses to Adjourn on Wednesday—The Convention Bill The Revenue Bill Passed—Its Leading Features—Cantwell's Court Dead and Buried—Messrs. McClammy and Ashe, &c., &c.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 31, 1871.

Dear Journal:—The session is drawing gradually to a close, and members beginning to pack up bag and baggage, ready for a speedy return to their homes.

The impeachment of Jones is brought to a "lame and impotent conclusion." This high official having tendered his resignation, the House of Representatives to-day adopted a resolution directing the Board of Managers to obtain leave from the Court to withdraw the Articles of Impeachment. This being the day upon which the summons had been made returnable, and the Messenger having been unable to reach here because of not making the proper railroad connections, the Court adjourned until to-morrow, when no doubt the articles will be withdrawn, and the Senate spare a waste of time and patience. Both branches of the General Assembly are holding two daily sessions, and are passing bills by the dozen, so as to adjourn on or before next Wednesday. Many members are already leaving, and scarcely a quorum will be here on Monday.

At last the Convention bill has been passed, and is now a law. The "two thirds" clause was stricken out by the House, and the amendment was to day concurred in by the Senate by a vote of thirty to eleven, so that on the first Thursday in August next, the people of North Carolina will have an opportunity of giving a full and free expression of their wishes upon this momentous question, and of relieving themselves from this burdensome and iniquitous Constitution. Every county should at once begin to organize for the coming campaign, for the office-holders will spare no means nor measures by which to retain their places of power and profit, and, like vultures, continue to prey upon the vitals of our good old State.

The Revenue Bill passed its third and final reading in the Senate to-day, having already been passed by the House. Its provisions are quite liberal to the merchants, traders, &c., without discriminating unjustly against other professions and pursuits. The tax for the general fund is twenty-two cents on the hundred dollars; for the Penitentiary, twelve cents; for the Asylum, eight cents, and ten cents to supply the present deficiency in the Treasury, for which the last Legislature had made no provision, making a total of fifty-two cents on every one hundred dollars worth of real and personal property, while the poll tax for the school fund is ninety cents, upon each male between the ages of twenty-one and fifty. Two hundred dollars worth of personal property is exempted from taxation.

The act abolishing the Special Courts of Wilmington and Newbern, was duly ratified on yesterday, so that you are at last relieved from the greatest nuisance ever inflicted upon the good people of Wilmington, and Cantwell and his Court are numbered "among the things that were." So mote it be. The citizens of Wilmington are under lasting obligations to their faithful Senator and Representative, Maj. McClammy, and Capt. Ashe, for the efficient service rendered by them, in advancing the interests of their constituents, and in actively and successfully pushing forward all measures affecting their interests.

HAL

The Purest and Safest

The efficacy of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters as a specific for recruiting the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where this marvelous tonic has borne down all opposition, and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until, at last, the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons without number, have candidly admitted that the pharmacopœia of the faculty contains no prescription that produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases, as Hostetter's Bitters. To use the language of a venerable physician of New York, 'The Bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic we have." But the uses of the great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such praise would imply. As a preparatory antidote to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of Hostetter's Bitters. It is the household tonic of the American people, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of science recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses, is proved by its vast and ever increasing sales.

Coughs.—The Administration of Medicinal preparations in the form of a *lozenge* is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a Cough Remedy. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, giving instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

☞ If you don't want to disgust everybody with your offensive breath cure your Catarrh. $500 reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case he cannot cure. It is sold by druggists. Can get it for sixty cents by mail from Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Pamphlet free.

From the New York Herald.

St. Domingo—Sumner—Disruption of the Republican Party and Prospect for the Democrats.

The able speech of Mr. Sumner in the Senate yesterday on the St. Domingo question, which we publish in another part of the paper, may not be exactly the last nail in the coffin of General Grant's administration and the radical party, though it will go far to seal the fate of one or both. Rarely has there been delivered in the halls of Congress a speech marked with as much ability or carrying more important political consequences in its train. Though a long one, it is terse, argumentative, statesmanlike and confined to the subject embraced in the resolution submitted by the Senator. He does not discuss the general question of annexation or others bearing upon the merits of that, and only makes a few incidental remarks to show that he is not favorable to the scheme, but he attacks the administration in the severest manner for usurpation of power and unlawful employment of the forces of the United States in a foreign country and to uphold a foreign usurper. He proves by incontrovertible evidence—and that taken mostly from the official acts and records of the government—that the President has, in the language of the resolution, without excuse or apology for interference, resorted to belligerent intervention and acts of war on the coast of the island of St. Domingo after the failure of the Dominican treaty in the Senate, and that this was unauthorized violence, utterly without support in law or reason, and proceeded directly from that kingly prerogative which is disowned by the constitution of the United States. In fact, Mr. Sumner makes out a case for impeachment of a much more serious nature than that worked up against President Johnson. There need be no fear that General Grant will be impeached, however, except in a political sense, and no one desires to see him brought to trial in any other way; for his errors, grave as they may have been, arise from his ignorance of public affairs, his military education and the mischievous influences around him, more than from lack of patriotism or desire to be a usurper.

The evidence adduced by Mr. Sumner corroborates what our correspondent with the St. Domingo Commission stated as to the usurpation, tyranny and precarious condition of the Baez government and the armed intervention of the United States to keep Baez in power. Indeed, it is doubtful if the Commissioners will venture to deny this, favorable as may be their report for annexation, and much as they may desire to help General Grant out of this St. Domingo dilemma. Mr. Sumner might have used stronger arguments against annexation, though he could hardly have made more forcible ones against the conduct of the administration, had he not been trammelled by his negro sympathies. No American unbiassed by radical negroism and blessed with common sense could desire the incorporation into our political and social life of such a debased and semi-barbarous population as that of St. Domingo. The annexation of that island, or the Dominican portion of it, could not, for many reasons, be of any advantage to the United States. It would lead, in all probability, to a "dance of blood," to use Mr. Sumner's graphic expression, and to a great cost. The native people could not be brought to cultivate the soil to much profit, the whites of our own race could not till the earth under a burning tropical sun, the immigration of colored races would hardly be practicable, and if practicable, whether of Chinese or others, they would not be a desirable element in our social and political life. No; St. Domingo would be an utter failure in our hands, and the American people would become so disgusted with the experiment that they would turn their faces against any tropical acquisition, however valuable, for a long time to come. Yet we have a destiny to fulfil to the southward of our present limits. But let us begin with the countries on our border or that lie near to us—with Mexico, that is so rich, or with Cuba, which has a vast production, large commerce, great cities, railroads, telegraphs, and all the elements of civilization. Let us not commence at a distance and on the outer verge of the Antilles to take in a wilderness and a race of negroes that are fast going back to barbarism. The scheme of annexing St. Domingo is visionary and impolitic every way, and must be unpopular with the people of the United States. General Grant has made a serious mistake in this matter, and one that is doing much to break up the republican party.

We have been disposed to sustain Gen. Grant on account of the services he rendered the country in the war, and believing he was honest, having hope at the same time that with experience he would show some capacity for statesmanship; but he has failed, and we see little else but blunders both in our domestic and foreign affairs. Public sentiment in every direction, and even in New England, the stronghold of Radical Republicanism, is turning against him. At the very time the tide of public opinion was thus turning, as clearly shown by the elections, the President quarreled and attempted to whip into his measures Mr. Sumner, the foremost man in the Senate and one of the oldest and most efficient men that built up the party which put him in the White House. We see the immediate result, though we have not yet seen all the consequences of this mistake.—Then look at the wretched failure of the administration policy toward the South.—The people of that section showed such a ready disposition to repair the damages of the war, and to make the best of the astounding social, political and industrial revolution they had passed through, that within a year or two they raised again hundreds of millions worth of surplus produce. Their peaceful industry and energy under such circumstances were astonishing, and called forth the admiration of the world. But the administration kept its heavy hand still on this people, refused them amnesty or encouragement, and indirectly fomented disorder to serve a base political purpose. Whatever Ku-Klux crimes there may be in the South—and we have no doubt they are greatly exaggerated for political effect in the North—have resulted from the miserable and heartless policy of the administration and the radical party. If we look at the financial administration and measures of the government we see nothing but blunders; no statesmanship, and every act directed to the one end sustaining the New England policy of protection. The whole financial policy has been contracted, sectional, to favor the few and to burden the many. General Grant's administration through all its course is now weighed in the balance and is found wanting. Though the masses of our people are conservative and slow to move they are fast coming to this conclusion.

If the democrats be wise they may profit by the failures and mistakes of the administration and the radicals. Never had a great party a finer opportunity. Let them ignore the old, dead issues of the past, accept without reserve the changes effected by the war and in the constitution, advocate reduction of taxation to the lowest point, cut down the extravagant expenditures that remain as remnants of the war and give the country that grand position among the nations of the world that belongs to it, and there will be a fair prospect open for the next Presidency. The people anxiously look for a restoration of the good old times when they had an economical government, when local institutions and liberty were respected, when military rule was never thought of or bayonets seen at the polls. The democrats have been a powerful party, and governed well. The people seem disposed to try them again. The radicals never comprehended the true theory of our government. Even the cohesive power of the public Treasury cannot hold them together any longer. The democrats have the prize within their reach if they know how to use their opportunity.

JAYBIRD JONES.

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT,

Exhibited by the House of Representatives of the State of North Carolina, in the name of themselves and all the people of the State of North Carolina, against Edmund W. Jones, Judge of the Superior Court for the second Judicial District of North Carolina, in maintenance and support of their impeachment against him for high misdemeanors in office.

Article 1. That the said Edmund W. Jones, Judge of the Superior Court for the second judicial district of North Carolina, on the eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy one, at Raleigh, in the county of Wake and State of North Carolina, unmindful of the solemn duties of his station, and in contempt and violation of the law, on the morning of said day, in a state of drunkenness, rode in a public omnibus through the public streets of said city to the public station of the North Carolina Railroad, at or near said city, when in a state of drunkenness; he passed from said omnibus with the aid of others, to a public passenger coach on said railroad destined for the town of Goldsboro'; to the great scandal of his office and the contempt of all good citizens.

Art. 2. That the said Edmund W. Jones, Judge of the Superior Court for the second judicial district of North Carolina, on the 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1871, at the town of Goldsboro', North Carolina, unmindful of the solemn duties of his station, and in contempt and violation of the law, on the afternoon of said day, in a state of drunkenness, passed from a public railroad station, through a public street in said town, to the public hall at Gregory's hotel, in said town, when in said state of drunkenness, with a bottle of spirituous liquor in his hand, remaining for some time, that is to say, for the space of half an hour, to the great scandal of his office and the contempt of all good citizens.

Art. 3. That the said Edmund W. Jones, Judge of the Superior Court for the second judicial district of North Carolina, on the 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1871, at or near the town of Tarboro', in the county of Edgecombe, and State of North Carolina, at a public railroad depot, on the evening of said day, unmindful of the solemn duties of his station, and in contempt and violation of the law, in a state of drunkenness, was assisted from a railroad coach to public omnibus, and in said conveyance, through the public streets of said town, road to public hotel, when he was again assisted in said state of drunkenness from said omnibus to said public hotel, to the great scandal of his office and the contempt of all good citizens.

Art. 4. That the said Edmund W. Jones, Judge as aforesaid, &c., on the twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, in the town of Williamston, in the county of Martin, and State aforesaid, whither the said Edmund W. Jones, as Judge aforesaid, had gone in the discharge of his official duties, said twentieth day of March being the regular day appointed by law for the holding of the Superior Court of said county, over which the said Edmund W. Jones was to preside as Judge, unmindful of the solemn duties of his station, and in contempt and violation of the law, in a state of drunkenness, in a public street, and at a public hotel in said town, was, and continued to be, to the great scandal of his office, and the contempt of all good citizens.

Art. 5. That said Edmund W. Jones, Judge as aforesaid, &c., on the twenty-first day of March, A. D., 1871, at Williamston, in the county of Martin, State aforesaid, unmindful of the solemn duties of his office, and in contempt and violation of the law, in a state of drunkenness was seen in a public street and in a public hotel in said town of Williamston, said twenty-first day of March, being a day during the regular term of the Superior Court of said county, set apart by the said Edmund W. Jones, as Judge aforesaid, for the hearing of a cause at Chambers before him, the said Edmund W. Jones as Judge, in said town, to the great scandal of his office, and the contempt of all good citizens.

After the reading of the articles the President notified the House through the Managers, that the Senate would take proper order on the articles of impeachment, of which due notice would be given to the House of Representatives.

The Managers then retired.

Mr. Gilmer—a motion that the Senate now organize itself as a Court of Impeachment.

Mr. Love moved to lay that motion on the table, and upon this latter motion he called the yeas and nays.

The motion did not prevail—yeas 4; nays 28.

Ku-Klux in Iowa.

CHICAGO, March 29.

On Monday afternoon, at Maquoketo, Iowa, while Col. W. F. Carren was standing in the post office, opening and reading letters, six men entered, locked the door inside, and commenced an assault upon the colonel with clubs. He was knocked down and beaten so badly that his life is despaired of. The postmaster, who saw the attack from inside his office, cried murder, the citizens rushed in and the whole crowd of ruffians were arrested. Col. Carren has been outspoken against liquor selling, and nearly all the assailants are saloon keepers.

A Kindergarten in Washington.

One of the events in the history of education in the city of Washington is the establishment of a kindergarten (child garden). The movement has been inaugurated under the immediate auspices of Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody, of Boston. Miss Peabody has been aided and encouraged in the work by Samuel M. Arnell, of Tennessee, chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, of the Forty-first Congress, Commissioner Eaton, of the Bureau of Education, &c. Mr. Arnell has subscribed $100 toward the enterprise.

A kindergarten is composed of children between the ages of three and seven years, whose faculties are there developed by recreations which make them affectionate, industrious and ready, refine their tastes and manners, strengthen their bodies, coax into existence and activity their creative powers, and provide the materials and opportunities for the exercise of those powers. Froebel, the discoverer of this science of infant development, devoted fifty years to it.

Defiance, Ohio, has a family containing five doctors—a father and his four sons—each of the five being over six feet in height.

All the biographers of great men show that not one of them had a fashionable mother.

A German mechanic in Ingolstadt, claims to have invented a printing press superior to the best power presses now in use.

Resolutions Concerning Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice.

WHEREAS, The Constitution of North Carolina provides in the Declaration of Rights:

"Section 9. All power of suspending laws or the execution of laws by any authority without the consent of the representatives of the people is injurious to their rights and ought not to be exercised."

"Section 15. General warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offense is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted."

"Section 17. No person ought to be taken, imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty, or property but by the law of the land."

"Section 18. Every person restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof and to remove the same if unlawful; and such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed."

"Section 21. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended."

"Section 35. All courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him in his hands, goods, person, or reputation shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay;"

And whereas, It appears to this General Assembly, that on or about the sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice of this state, granted and issued the writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf and at the instance of Adolphus G. Moore, then held and detained and deprived of his liberty without any warrant or lawful authority by one George W. Kirk, which said writ was directed to said George W. Kirk, commanding him forthwith to produce the body of the said Adolphus G. Moore before the said Chief Justice at the chamber of the Supreme Court at Raleigh, together with the day and cause of his caption and detention; that the said George W. Kirk was duly served with the said writ of *habeas corpus*, but he refused to make any return of the same, and declared in terms most insulting to the said Chief Justice and the process of the law, that he would not make return of the same and produce the body of the said Adolphus G. Moore before the said Chief Justice according to the exigency of the said writ, and that these facts were made duly to appear to the said Chief Justice:

And whereas, It further appears that the said George W. Kirk manifestly made no reasonable or lawful, or any excuse, to the said Chief Justice for such refusal to make return of said writ according to the exigency of the same:

And whereas, The said Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice as aforesaid, on application duly made to him in that behalf, refused to order to issue according to law the writ of attachment against the said George W. Kirk for such refusal to make return of said writ, and to compel a due return of the same, but instead of granting such writ of attachment or any remedy against the said George W. Kirk, did, in violation of principle and uniform precedent, and contrary to the course of law, address a letter to William W. Holden, Governor of this State, asking him if he would approve as his act the act of the said George W. Kirk, in so refusing to return and obey said writ, and did leave the said Adolphus G. Moore remediless in the matter of such imprisonment of him by the said George W. Kirk, because, as the said Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice as aforesaid, declared, of the unlawful interposition of the said William W. Holden; which unlawful interposition of the said William W. Holden was made manifest by a correspondence between himself and the said Chief Justice, invited and brought about by the Chief Justice.

And whereas, It further appears that the said Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice as aforesaid, did, on or about the twenty-third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, at the instance and in behalf of the said Adolphus G. Moore, in pursuance of the letter and imperative injunction of the statute in that behalf, issue a precept directed to David A. Wicker, Marshal of the Supreme Court of this State, commanding him to bring forthwith before him, the said Chief Justice, the said Adolphus G. Moore, wherever to be found, and did deliver the said last mentioned precept to the said David A. Wicker, Marshal as aforesaid, but with instructions on the said precept in these words, to-wit: "*Instructions.*—You will wait upon his Excellency the Governor, exhibit to him this writ, and a copy of the opinion in Moore's case and make due return to me.

R. M. PEARSON,
Chief Justice Supreme Court."

And further instructed that the said marshal should not execute said precept unless the said Governor would allow him to do so, and the said precept, in pursuance of said instructions from said Chief Justice was returned unexecuted:

And whereas it further appears that John Kerr and more than twenty-five other persons held, detained and deprived of their liberty by the same Geo. W. Kirk, without any warrant or lawful authority and in violation and subversion of the constitution and laws of the State, made like application to the said Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice as aforesaid, and were in like manner denied relief according to the constitution and laws of this State:

And whereas such action of the said Chief Justice was most extraordinary and without any action of law or precedent and manifestly tended to deprive the said Adolphus G. Moore, John Kerr and said other persons of the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the means provided by law for the enforcement of the same, whether so intended by the said Chief Justice or not:

And whereas, Such a course of action on the part of the said Chief Justice was most extraordinary and subversive of those provisions of our Declaration of Rights guaranteeing the liberty of every citizen under the law and is manifestly dangerous to the liberty of the people:

And whereas, It is the high and solemn duty of the Representatives of the people to watch and guard, with jealous care, their liberties and the Constitution defining and guaranteeing the same and to repel, by all lawful means, all assaults upon the same, however or by whomsoever made;

And whereas, The said extraordinary conduct of the said Chief Justice recited in this preamble ought not for the reason stated, to pass unnoticed and uncensured by the Representatives of the people:

Now, therefore, the General Assembly of North Carolina do resolve, 1st. That Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice as aforesaid, for the several actions, matters and things aforesaid, which so tended to withhold and deprive the said Adolphus G. Moore, John Kerr, and said other persons of the full benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the means provided by law for the enforcement of the same, be and he is hereby censured, and this General Assembly do hereby solemnly protest against such action as subversive of the liberties of the people, and the same ought never hereafter to be cited as any precedent or authority in law.

2*nd* That further legislation is necessary and ought to be had by this General Assembly in order to prevent a recurrence of the like evils to those here condemned.